Franklin County Historical Society

HISTORIC LANDMARKS

of

COLUMBUS

and &

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Ohio

Map and Index of Places for the Convenience of the Resident and the Visitor

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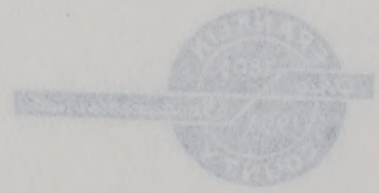

Note to Members

Historic Landmarks in Columbus and Franklin County has been published this year as the Fourth Annual publication of The Franklin County Historical Society. Since this booklet has been prepared in the form of a guide, our editorial board felt that it should be issued in August during family sight-seeing season. In previous years, annuals have appeared prior to the Society's annual dinner meeting in late October.

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A Guide to Landmarks

In response to hundreds of requests for information on historica sites in Columbus and Franklin County, the editorial board of the Franklin County Historical Society has prepared this booklet on important landmarks. An illustrated county map pasted on back cover and an index, page 3, are included for the reader's convenience. Objectives of this publication are four-fold:

a) To point out to residents and visitors, and locate for them, important landmarks in Columbus and Franklin County.

b) To serve as a guide to teachers who plan tours of the city and county for their classes.

c) To serve as a supplement to American history courses in city and county schools. (The study of local history has been added in many schools.)

d) To increase interest in local history in each community of the county through tours by various groups.

In connection with the above objectives, the Franklin County Historical Society will be glad to assist any organization that plans a tour to any group of historic landmarks described herein. Three of the sites, namely, the Columbus Municipal Zoo, O'Shaughnessy Dam, and Port Columbus, have been included for the convenience of the out-of-town visitors.

Acknowledgement

The editorial staff of The Franklin County Historical Society wishes to thank the following organizations for supplying information, and in some cases photographs, for this publication. (Most of the photographs are from the historical society's city and county collection.)

The Columbus State Hospital

The Columbus State School

The Ohio State Archaeological & Historical Society

The Columbus Citizen

The Columbus Dispatch

The Ohio State University

Capital University

Otterbein College

St. Mary's of the Springs College

State School for the Deaf

State School for the Blind

Battelle Memorial Institute

Story of Franklin County

Franklin County was organized April 30, 1803, one of the first counties to be carved out of the new State of Ohio. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great statesman and patriot.

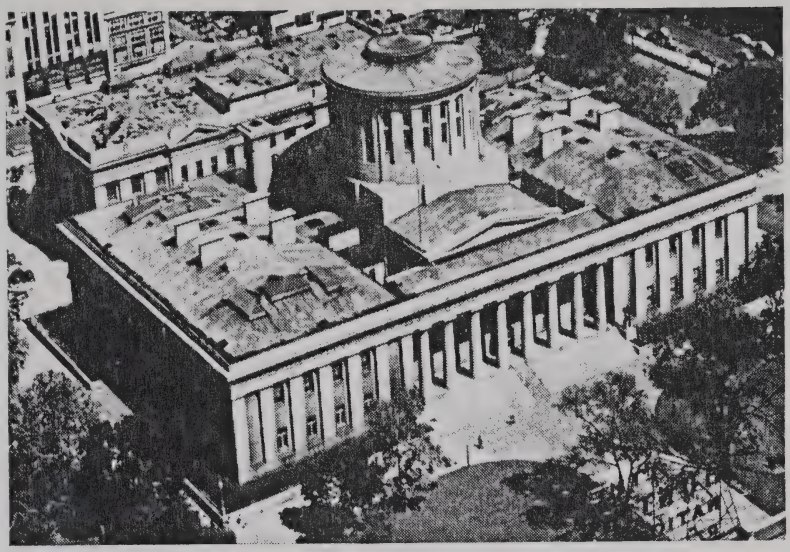
It has been said that Franklin County nurtured a race of mental giants. Certain it is that none surpassed its list of pioneer distinguished men and gifted women. Among these may be named Lucas Sullivant, Lyne Starling, James Kilbourne, Bishop Philander Chase, James Hoge, William Neil, William Dennison, Alfred Kelly, Samuel Galloway, Joseph Ridgeway, Noah H. Swayne, Lincoln Goodale, Gustavus Swan, Ezra Griswold, John J. Piatt, Isaac N. Whiting, Phineas B. Wilcox, Sarepta Marsh, Clarissa Thompson, and many others who helped direct the destiny of our state and nation.

Franklinton was laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant. It was the first town laid off in the Scioto Valley north of Chillicothe. It became the county seat in 1803, and remained its seat of justice until 1824, when it was removed to Columbus. The county was first represented in the Senate by Nathaniel Massie and Abraham Claypool and in the House of Representatives by William Creighton, John Evans, James Dunlap, and Elias Langham. The district was composed of Franklin and Ross counties.

The first newspaper in Franklin County is historic. It originated in Worthington as the *Western Intelligencer* in 1811, with George Smith as printer and financed by James Kilbourne and Ezra Griswold. It was transferred to Columbus in 1814, when it became known as the *Western Intelligencer* and *Columbus Gazette*. From it sprung the present widely known and influential *Ohio State Journal*. The second newspaper, *Freeman's Chronicle*, was first published at Franklinton in 1812, with James Gardiner editor and printer.

Within the borders of this progressive county are the thriving communities of Brice, Hillards, Linworth, Dublin, Worthington, Westerville, Central College, New Albany, Bexley, Grandview, Arlington, Canal Winchester, Groveport, Shadeville, Harrisburg, Georgesville, Briggsdale, Rome, Alton, Grove City, Gahanna, and Amlin, all of which are modern towns with good housing facilities, churches, schools and business institutions. Franklin County presents an interesting area for the historian, antiquarian, home-maker or industrialist.

THE STATE CAPITOL TODAY (No. 1)*



From 1830 to 1840 the population of the State of Ohio grew from 937,000 to more than a million and a half, an increase of 63 per cent, placing Ohio third in rank in the column of states. The affairs of state kept pace with the development resulting from this increase in population and the era of improved transportation. Ohio had likewise outgrown its first capitol and a new structure was necessary to house the expanding activities of government. To meet this situation, the General Assembly passed an act on January 26, 1839, providing for the appointment, by joint action of the two houses, of a commission of three persons empowered to erect a new state house on the public square in the City of Columbus.

Members of the first commission were Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., of Columbus, William A. Adams, of Muskingum County, and Will B. Van Hook of Butler County. The first act of this new commission was to advertise in the newspapers of Ohio, and the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington, offering prizes of $500, $300, and $200 for plans to be submitted by architects. Approximate size of the building was given and it was specified that the style of architecture should be what was then referred to as "The Greek Revival." An excellent example of this architectural style is best seen today in the old Alfred Kelley mansion on East Broad street.

Between fifty and sixty sets of plans were submitted and the prizes were awarded to Henry Walter, of Cincinnati, Martin E. Thompson, of New York City, and Thomas Cole, of Catskill, New York.

At the time of its completion, the State House was considered the most imposing State Capitol in the United States. The time elapsed from laying the cornerstone in 1839 was 22 years. During this period four prominent architects were engaged on the work and a total sum of $1,359,121.45 was expended on the construction. Original estimate had been two years to build at a cost of $450,000.

*Ohio's Capitol: (No. 1)

Reader's Note: Numbered titles indicate sites may be located on Franklin County Map, inside back cover.

This is an early drawing of the new State House. The time elapsed from laying the cornerstone in 1839 to the building's completion was 22 years.

The act creating the State of Ohio and approving its constitution, adopted by the convention of November, 1802, was passed by Congress March 3, 1803. This act designated Chillicothe as the temporary seat of government until such time as the people of the State would elect to establish a permanent capital.

Attempts to secure the permanent seat of government began as early as 1808. The demand culminated in an act, passed February 10, 1810, nominating five commissioners to select a site. Immediately Franklinton, Delaware, Worthington, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Newark, Lancaster, and a number of other towns, began to press their claims. The commissioners met at Franklinton in the spring of 1810, and, after an examination of its location, decided against it. From this place they went to other points, giving the claims of each careful consideration. They finally decided on a tract of upland on the west bank of the Scioto, owned by John and Peter Sells. (The town of Dublin now occupies the site.) This location they recommended in their report, dated at Newark, September 12, 1810; they presented the report to the legislature at Zanesville during the next session. No definite action was taken regarding the report and applicants again appeared before the legislative body. Various offers were again made and considered in due time by the commissioners.

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THE KIT-KAT

The Kit-Kat, first Columbus literary magazine, was established in January 1912. The monthly was published by the Kit-Kat Club for a year and then turned over to the editors, Osman C. Hooper, Charles C. Pavey, Herbert Brooks and A. W. Mackenzie. Later the magazine became a quarterly.

The Franklin County Historical Society has started a collection of Kit-Kat magazines and hopes to have a complete file of them.

THE ALFRED KELLEY MANSION (No. 2)*

One of the most historic homes in the City of Columbus which is still standing **(at 288 East Broad Street next to Memorial Hall)** is that of Ohio's fore-ranking statesman of the 1800s, Alfred Kelley. He is best known for his work as commissioner of the Ohio Canal System. The Kelley home, completed in 1838, is heavily endowed with historical associations and is the only house of its period in Columbus to have survived to the present time. Throughout the lifetime of the Kelleys there was scarcely an important personage in either state or local government who was not entertained in this home at one time or another. Nor is there another house in the entire Northwest that can boast of having been pledged as collateral to save the reputation of a state. The house is also a superb example of Greek Revival architecture at its height. Today the house is owned by the Catholic Church and is occupied by the St. Joseph Cathedral School. A book on the Kelley home, "The Alfred Kelley House of Columbus, Ohio" was published in 1953 by the Franklin County Historical Society as a Sesquicentennial project. Author is Dr. Abbott L. Cummings.

*Kelley Mansion ((No. 2)

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BIG WALNUT CREEK

The following is a description of Big Walnut Creek as found in the *Ohio Gazette,* compiled by John Kilbourne in 1816. "Big Walnut, a large easterly branch of the Scioto River. It rises in the northeastern quarter of Delaware County and after running in a southwardly direction about 40 miles into the southeastern quarter of Franklin County receives a stream from the east called Black Lick, and almost immediately below, Alum Creek from the west. With this accession of waters, it then, turning southwestwardly, flows nine miles further into the Scioto River by a mouth fifty yards wide. It is here frequently called Big Belly. This stream and its varied branches irrigate and fertilize perhaps as rich and valuable a body of land as any in the western country. In Sunbury, a little eastwardly from this stream, is a spring said to possess strong petrifying qualities. Even leaves of trees, after having lain sometime in it, become completely petrified."

FIRST FRANKLINTON POST OFFICE (No. 3)*

Located in the center of old Franklinton, pioneer settlement of Franklin County and first settlement in the Scioto Valley north of Chillicothe, at 72 South Gift Street, is the house which was once occupied by the first post office of the county. The house was built by David Deardurf in 1807 and was known as the "Cloud House." The building is of heavy logs originally surfaced with an adz which are now covered with weather-boarding. The Deardurfs came originally from Pennsylvania to Franklinton in 1798. Members of the old family are buried in old Franklinton cemetery with other pioneer settlers.

Two years before the Deardurf house was built, Adam Hosac had been appointed Postmaster and Contractor to see that the mail was brought from Chillicothe to Franklinton. Mr. Hosac hired a thirteen year old boy, Andrew McElvain, to ride horseback once a week to Chillicothe to get the mail and bring it to Franklinton. The route, which was little more than a wide trail, was on the west side of the Scioto River, very closely following the present Jackson Pike to Westfall in Wayne Township, Pickaway County. There were no bridges and three streams had to be crossed. On two occasions the youth had to make his horse swim two of the streams, Darby Creek, and Deer Creek, carrying the small mail bag on his shoulders. There is quite a contrast between the first post office building in Franklinton and the present one on the opposite side of the Scioto River.

*Franklinton Post Office (No. 3)

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PIONEER FOUNDRY

Joseph Ridgeway came to Columbus in 1820 and established a foundry for the manufacture of a cast iron plow, of which he owned the patent. This plow marked an era in Ohio agriculture and the Ridgway foundry was the pioneer in Franklin County iron manufacture. Ridgway's nephew, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., was associated with him in the business which continued for many years.

146-YEAR-OLD LOG HOUSE (No. 4)*

An original log house, now more than 146 years old, stands on the site on which it was built at **1421 Gardner Road in Pleasant Township, four miles north of Georgesville.** Gardner Road runs south from the National Road just east of West Jefferson between Little Darby Creek and Big Darby Creek.

The property is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Reis, who have lived in it for more than twenty years. The house, in an excellent state or preservation, is picturesque and inviting and shows excellent workmanship in its construction. The interlocking joint at the corner was used in which the timbers dovetail, making the building strong and sturdy. This was known as the New England type of construction. The space between the logs is chinked and daubed with clay. The only other log house in the county which stands on the original site is located on Taylor Station Road in Jefferson Township in the northeast part of the county.

*Log House (No. 4)

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PIONEER DOCTOR

Dr. Samuel Parsons, in whose honor Parsons Avenue is named, arrived in Franklinton January 1, 1811. He was quite young and unmarried, but had acquired a thorough knowlodge of the science of medicine in his home state, Connecticut. Parsons located in Franklinton and commenced the practice of medicine. War with England was imminent and when Franklinton became the headquarters for Harrison's army, Dr. Parsons did yeoman service in rendering aid to the suffering soldiers. In 1816 Dr. Parsons moved across the Scioto to the new capital, where he continued to practice till his sixty-fourth year when he retired.

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FIRST ROADS

Soon after Franklin County was organized in 1803, there were provisions made for four roads as follows: from Franklinton to Lancaster; from Franklinton to Newark; from Franklinton to Springfield; and from Franklinton to Worthington and the Welch settlement farther up the Whetstone.

THE ELIJAH CHENOWETH HOMESTEAD (No. 5)*

This historic homestead, **located one mile out of Harrisburg on the Georgesville Pike,** was built in 1806 by two brothers, Thomas and Elijah Chenoweth, natives of Maryland who, first removed to Pike County, Ohio. In the fall of 1799 they bought 200 acres each from Lucas Sullivant, founder of Franklinton, on Big Darby Creek and erected crude cabins.

The Chenoweth homestead stands on a plane overlooking Big Darby Creek and the Georgesville Pike about one mile out of Harrisburg. A substantial log cabin erected by Elijah Chenoweth in 1806, is incorporated in the present house which is 100 years old. The brothers, Elijah and Thomas, were Revolutionary War soldiers and were in Colonel Crawford's expedition against the Sandusky Indians in June, 1782. They became separated from the army in the confusion of the second day's battle, and in their effort to reach the Ohio River passed over the land which afterwards became their farms.

*Chenoweth Homestead (No. 5)

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PLANK ROAD

On Saturday, May 12, 1849, the Columbus and Worthington Plank Road Company was organized and ten thousand dollars subscribed to begin work on a road between the two points. Merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and property owners were urged to buy stock that the road might be pushed to completion. There were so many swamps or miry places in the roadways of Franklin County that it was almost impossible to traverse them during the rainy season of the year. Slabs, planks, or logs laid side by side transversely formed what became known as plank or corduroy roads. The directors of the Columbus and Worthington Plank Road Company were B. Comstock, of Worthington, Alanson Bull, of Clinton Township, and William Neil, of Columbus.

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SHEEP KILLING DOGS

In December 1845 Mr. Robert E. Neil, an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Franklin County, reported that he had lost nearly three hundred sheep within the past three years that were killed by dogs. A meeting of farmers the following year recommended to the legislature the passage of a law putting a tax on dogs. This was eventually done.

HOMESTEAD OF DOCTOR THOMAS WOODROW . . .

Grandfather of Woodrow Wilson: (No. 6)*

A residence designed for a country gentleman is situated on the Three Cs highway near Briggsdale in Franklin Township. In this house lived Dr. Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson, it is believed, visited his grand father in this homestead while a student in Princeton University. When the President visited England he made a trip to Carlisle where his grandfather had preached and in a short talk indicated that he had visited his illustrious grandparent.

The Woodrow home was erected a century ago and is in as perfect condition today as it was the day it was finished. There has been no material change in the building, either exterior or interior, which is rare in houses one hundred years old. It is said that the plans of the house were designed in accordance with the wishes of the bride, Dr. Woodrow's second wife, who was herself well-known in the area.

The home was designed as a residence for a country gentleman although Dr. Woodrow was a Presbyterian minister as well as an agriculturist.

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*Woodrow Homestead (No. 6)

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CHIMNEY SWIFT

When early travelers first came into Franklin County they spoke of the chimney swift or chimney swallow, occupying large hollow trees for roosting purposes.

Dr. J. M. Wheaton, the revered and patron saint of birds, about 1860, said the chimney swifts of Columbus made use of the large chimneys of the statehouse. He wrote: "About sundown they seem to come from all directions, and, as if driven by a whirlwind, circle around in the air high above the chosen spot. One by one they drop into the opening, almost as if shot." Dr. Wheaton, later making comment on the chimney swifts, said that the universal use of coal and introduction of smaller chimneys in the city caused the birds to return to the woods.

FAMOUS STAGECOACH TAVERN (No. 7)*

Located in the village of Shadeville on Route 23, a few miles south of Columbus, stands a picturesque stagecoach inn which was the first stop for stages after leaving Columbus enroute to Circleville. Horses were changed for fresh ones while the passengers refreshed themselves in the tavern. For a number of years during the heyday of stagecoaches, Jacob Reab was the genial host and proprietor of the tavern. Spacious and roomy stables made the stop especially attractive to the drivers. Constructed of brick, the building today is much the same as it was 100 years ago. This inn is one of the largest of its kind still standing in the State of Ohio. Shadeville Inn had the additional advantage of being on the Ohio-Erie Canal. An immense flour, grist and sawmill were also located at Shadeville and these brought in many customers. The inn was built in 1850 and was first operated by Jonathan Hibbs.

*Stagecoach Tavern (No. 7)

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MICHAEL SULLIVANT, SECOND SON OF LUCAS, WAS ORIGINATOR OF OHIO STOCK COMPANY

Michael Sullivant (1807-1879), the second son of Lucas Sullivant, Franklinton founder, was one of the originators and members of the *Ohio Stock Importing Company.* This firm imported the breed of cattle best suited to the wants and requirements of Franklin County.

At the time Mr. Sullivant commenced farming, it was not a renumerative business and there was but a small demand for farm products. He therefore decided that the best thing to do was to feed his corn, hay, and grass to the stock. Thus he was the first pioneer in the county to engage in what was called "stall-feeding."

In 1854, Mr. Sullivant visited Illinois where he purchased over 80,000 acres of choice lands and disposed of his estate in Ohio. This large tract of land was known as *Broadlands.* Unfortunately lack of sufficient funds compelled Mr. Sullivant to dispose of this estate at a sacrifice.

THE WASHINGTON T. REES HOMESTEAD (No. 8)*

Franklin County Historical Society members visit Rees homestead.

Situated on the banks of the Gahanna River (Big Walnut Creek) seven and one half miles southeast of Columbus near the present site of Rees Station is the historic Washington T. Rees homestead. The one hundred and twelve year old homestead was occupied by the Rees family one hundred years ago. Mr. Rees had unusual success in the accumulation of property and in its management.

Amor Rees, the Franklin County pioneer, purchased from John Barr in 1840, 1000 acres on both sides of the Gahanna River and within a short time was engaged in stock raising. When his son, Washington T. Rees, took over management of the farm he built a large sawmill and distillery. The Rees enterprise then furnished employment for one hundred men and a large settlement developed on the farm. However this settlement did not receive official recognition until the Scioto Valley Railroad passed through it.

*Rees Home (No. 8)

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RAIN OF METEORS

During the early morning hours of November 13, 1833, the citizens of Franklin County, (those who were awake) were treated to an atmospheric phenomena in the way of a singular shower of meteors which appeared in all quarters of the heavens. The weather was calm and mild and the meteors seemed to descend at the rate of 10,000 per hour. They were discovered about 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning and continued until the light of day rendered them invisible. The incident received the attention of the editor of a local newspaper who had witnessed the spectacle.

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FLEA PLAGUE IN CLINTONVILLE

Clintonville was beset by a plague of fleas in the summer of 1877. The *Sunday Morning News* reported that Clintonville girls had great difficulty entertaining their company, "often being compelled to excuse themselves and retire to another part of the house to skirmish half an hour with the lively little pests."

WEST BANK FARM (No. 9)*

The John G. Edwards homestead **on the west bank of Big Walnut Creek in Madison Township** is one of the most substantial homes of Franklin County. The mansion is built of brick, hard burned on the farm and is **out a lane from 4140 Alum Creek Drive.** The present owner, Mrs. Walter Page, has a brick which was removed from a wall partition which contains the date "1854."

The timbers forming the framework are all hewed and are in as good condition as when they were set in place. The mansion contains eleven rooms, six of them upstairs bedrooms. Each chamber has an old fashioned fire-place with a solid black walnut mantel, still one of the interesting features of the homestead. The mansion faces the east on an elevation and as one stands in front of it, a mile view of the Big Walnut valley is obtained. The site is the more interesting because of the view of three streams, viz., Alum Creek, Black Lick Creek and Big Walnut Creek. Here they all unite and form what the Wyandot Indians called Gahanna River. From hence it flows southwestwardly and empties into the Scioto River south of Shadeville.

*West Bank (No. 9)

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COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Site for the Franklin County Children's Home was secured in 1878 and the building thereon was completed in 1880. Forty children were taken to it from the "old home" of semi-public nature, at Town and Front streets. Dr. William Schatz was first superintendent, succeeded by Albert S. White, and on his death by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. White. She was followed as superintendent by John D. Harlor, who, going into war service in 1918, was succeeded by Otis Ellis.

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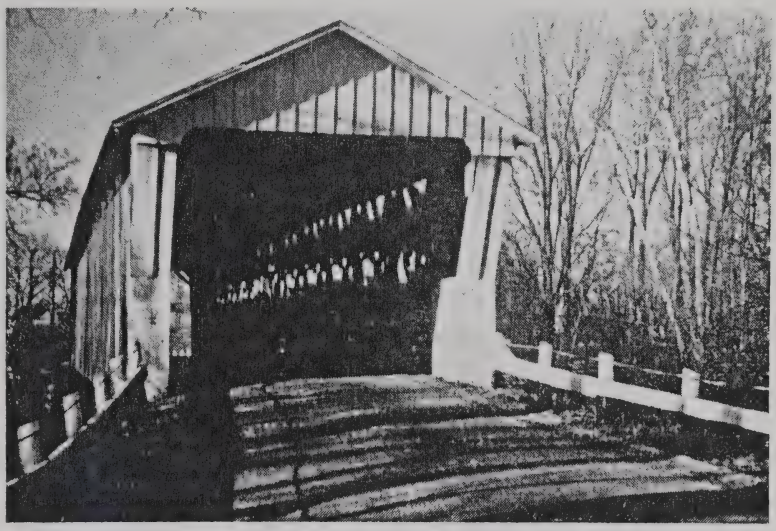
PIONEER SETTLER

David Pugh, a pioneer settler of Franklin County, was from South Wales and came to the Ohio wilderness in 1802. He made a settlement in what is now Radnor Township, Delaware County, so called by him in memory of his ancestral home in Wales. He remained there until 1815, when he removed to Truro Township, Franklin County, where he died Oct. 24, 1857. His son, Hon. John M. Pugh, was a probate judge of Franklin County.

LAST COVERED BRIDGE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY (No. 10)*



Last remaining covered bridge in Franklin County is located on State Highway 674 one mile south of Canal Winchester.

One of the most picturesque and well-preserved of the wooden bridges in central Ohio **crosses Little Walnut creek on State highway 674 one mile south of Canal Winchester.** It is the last remaining covered bridge in Franklin county.

The heaviest concentration of covered bridges in Ohio is across this same stream, which rises just south of Buckeye Lake and, flowing in a southwestwardly direction across Fairfield, Franklin and Pickaway counties, empties into the Scioto. There are twelve other bridges across this stream. Despite the ravages of time and traffic, the heavy timbers of this last remaining bridge in the county are well preserved. The bridge is composed of but a single span of 120 feet in length and rests on strong stone abutments built well above flood stage in the stream. Barring fire or tornado, the bridge will continue to render service to traffic for many years to come.

The first type of construction used in Ohio covered bridges was the Town lattice truss, invented by Ithiel Town of Connecticut. He received his first patent on January 28, 1820, and from that time on was the best known bridge-builder in the country.

Because of the numerous streams in Franklin County, covered bridges made their appearance very early. The two greatest enemies of these old landmarks were fire and floods. Many a bridge was lost in the spring freshets or burned by carelessness with fire. One, recently lost by fire, spanned Big Walnut Creek in Truro Township. While there is but a single covered bridge remaining in Franklin County, there are some seventeen bridges in the counties adjoining. Many covered bridge enthusiasts are members of the Society for the Conservation of Covered Bridges. The group issues a publication called "Covered Bridge Topics" which keeps its readers up-to-date on the latest news about these romantic landmarks.

*Last Covered Bridge (No. 10)

WESTCREST (No. 11)*

On the ninth day of June 1904, a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor at their home, Westcrest, which is situated **on the south side of the National Road and on the west bank of Big Walnut Creek in Truro Township.** The reception was to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the family in Franklin County. The pioneer, Robert Taylor, settled with his family in Truro Township in March 1808. His was the fourth house erected in the township. David Taylor, his son, married for his first wife, Nancy T. Nelson who died in 1832, and for his second wife, Margaret Livingston, oldest daughter of Judge Edward Chinn Livingston, a pioneer settler of Franklin County. Judge Livingston's father, Colonel James Livingston, of Revolutionary War fame, had received 1,280 acres of land in the Refugee tract in remuneration for property confiscated by the British Crown which he had owned in Nova Scotia.

*Westcrest (No. 11)

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BLACK BEAR CAUSED PANIC IN EARLY COFFEE HOUSE

The local Monte Carlo of early Columbus was The Eagle Coffee House. Card sharps, big gamblers, and sportsmen from far and wide could be seen at the tables and at the roulette wheels. Fortunes were made and lost and family estates were dissipated. Yet one of the most ardent devotees at the Eagle Coffee House reformed and became a successful clergyman.

The Eagle Coffee House boasted the only public bath in the entire borough of Columbus. Water for it was pumped by a treadmill motivated by a big black bear. One day, when a lounger had teased the bear once too often, the beast broke loose from his treadmill and galloped toward tables where patrons were sipping mint juleps. Customers beat a hasty retreat. Prominent citizen John M. Kerr leaped upon a table, tearing away the rear part of his dress coat on a door latch.

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WESTERN ANTIQUITY

The Shrum Mound is situated in Franklin County, west side of the Scioto River near the Marble Cliff Quaries. The park in which the mound is located is known as the James E. Campbell State Park, a gift of Mrs. Jessie Campbell Coons, as a memorial to her father, ex-Governor James E. Campbell.

ARCHIBALD SMITH HOMESTEAD A MEMORIAL TO COUNTY'S PIONEER ARCHITECT-CARPENTERS (No. 12)*

This farm home built by Archibald Smith located **at 6320 Kitzmiller road, Plain township,** in 1848, is a house of absorbing interest and stands as a memorial to one of Franklin County's architect-carpenters and pioneers.

Archibald Smith was born Sept. 15, 1803, in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1818, arriving in Plain township Sept. 5, that year, after a "tedious journey of four weeks." Mr. Smith kept a journal of the important events of his life and it is from this journal that we glean the following facts. He worked on the Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal, making locks and aqueducts, from Feb. 1827, to July 5, 1832, almost 6 years, making a total of $1412.00, but as he wrote: "with too much ware and tare of mind and muscle."

In the spring of 1883 he planted an orchard and built a saw mill on his farm. On Nov. 28, 1833, he married Maryann Beach and on Dec. 14 they went into housekeeping in a cabin on his farm. It must have stood near the present dwelling on Kitzmiller Road. He wrote: "It was a cheery place although a cabin" . . . "Kept the old mill going in winter and spring and improved my farm in summer and fall." In 1844 Mr. Smith bought a cook stove, "nearly the first I ever saw." He purchased it from Joseph Ridgway of Columbus for $33.00.

The entry in his journal tells the complete story of the home and we quote it in full. "1848 . . . This year built our house. I sawed all the lumber myself. Had it laid up two or three years. Had the stone and brick on the ground also. I laid out all the work of the frame myself. Had it enclosed before winter set in. (a very good job). January 1849, we moved into our house. I worked on the inside of the house all winter. I made most of the doors and all the cupboards and closets."

The homestead, a two-story frame, stands in a picturesque spot on the right bank of Blacklick Creek, a little over a mile from New Albany. It is a building that reflects much of our pioneer culture and is built on a pattern that typifies a style much used by well-to-do farmers of Franklin County in the 1840's and 1850's. The house has been changed but little either interior or exterior since it was built.

*Archibald Smith (No. 12)

THE HANBY MEMORIAL HOME—WESTERVILLE (No. 13)*

The Hanby Memorial House is located in Westerville, Ohio, a short drive from Columbus over the Three C highway. **The house stands on a small plot opposite the Otterbein College campus on College Avenue.** Operated under the Division of State Memorials of the Ohio State Archaeological & Historical Society, the famous homestead of Ben Hanby, composer of "Darling Nelly Gray," is in an excellent state of preservation. The four room house, two upstairs and two down, had been started by the owner in 1846, but it was not fully completed by Bishop Hanby and his two oldest boys, Cyrus and Benjamin, until 1853. Original furniture in house includes a desk which young Hanby made for his cabin home and a piano on which he played the music he wrote. Dedication of the Hanby Memorial Homestead took place on June 13, 1953. Curator emeritus of the Hanby House and Hanby Biographer is Mrs. Dacia C. Shoemaker of Westerville. Mrs. Shoemaker is currently completing a book on Hanby.

*Hanby House (No. 13)

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SITES OF COUNTY COURT HOUSES

The county court houses of Franklin County have been located on three different sites. When the county was organized in 1803 the regular courts for several years were held in hired rooms, until the first court house was erected at Franklinton, in 1807-08, by Lucas Sullivant, contractor. A brick jail was also erected, a few rods from the court house, by Arthur O'Hara, contractor. These buildings remained in use until the county seat was removed to Columbus in 1824.

The second county court house was erected in Columbus on the State House grounds and stood in the rear of the United States Court House which was situated flush with the side walk on High Street. It was a long one story brick building and divided into four compartments, with an outside door to each.

WORTHINGTON TAVERN OF EZRA GRISWOLD (No. 14)*

Few taverns erected by the pioneers of Franklin County stand today. One of the rare survivors from the early days is the Griswold Tavern in Worthington, **located on a lot adjoining the Worthington Public Library on North High Street.** The brick structure, which is partially obscured by thick foliage in the summertime, was erected in 1811 by Ezra Griswold. Griswold arrived on the present site of Worthington with his family, from Simbury, Connecticut, on October 26, 1803. They were thus the first of the Scioto Company to reach their destination. The journey was made in a wagon drawn by oxen over almost impassable roads. Mr. Griswold erected a cabin and opened the first public house of entertainment soon after his arrival.

Ezra Griswold operated the tavern the remainder of his life and at his death, October 2, 1822, his son, George H. Griswold carried on the work. Present owner of the tavern is Miss Ruth Griswold, a direct descendant of Ezra Griswold.

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*Griswold Tavern (No. 14)

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CONVENTION AT CITY HALL

On July 13, 1855, there was a one-day political convention which met in the Methodist Church on Town Street, and nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor.

The date was the sixty-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. John Sherman presided over the convention. Samuel Galloway of Columbus was one of the delegates and helped frame the resolutions which gave the name of "Republican" to the new party.

On the 18th of July, a few days after the meeting of the state convention, there was a meeting of delegates from Franklin County, which met at City Hall to ratify the convention of the 13th. The principal speakers were Samuel Galloway, Henry C. Noble, and George M. Parsons. The date of the meeting on the 13th marks the date of the birth of the Republican party in Ohio.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WORTHINGTON (No. 15)*

The first house built in Worthington after the colony was established was a spacious log building located on the public square which was used for religious purposes, a school house and community center. Regular church services were held during the latter part of 1803, and in 1804 the first Episcopal Church, west of the Allegheny Mountains, was organized at Worthington under the leadership of Col. James Kilbourne.

In 1807 St. John's Episcopal Church of Worthington was incorporated as such by the Ohio Legislature. Rev. Kilbourne was the officiating minister until 1817 when Rev. Philander Chase arrived and took charge. In 1818 the second convention of the Episcopal Church in Ohio was held in Worthington and Rev. Chase was elected the first bishop of the diocese of Ohio. Worthington thus has the honor of establishing the first Episcopal Church in Ohio and of furnishing the first bishop of the State.

The congregation of St. John's occcupied the old academy building for church purposes until, in 1828, the present church building was commenced; it was completed the following year. Thus the unique, picturesque building with its stately tower which stands well back from the main street, half concealed with masses of shrubbery and tall trees, bears well its 125 years of unbroken occupancy.

*St. John's Church (No. 15)

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EARLY CIRCUSES THAT CAMPED IN COLUMBUS

The Sells Brothers' Circus, a Columbus enterprise, made its first appearance here in 1872. It was announced locally as "the most stupendous confederation of exhibitions ever placed before the American public." The confederation, Hooper's history reveals, resulted from the combination of four different shows.

Sells' circus, we're told, traveled out of Columbus until the late 90's. The show's headquarters was located on the Scioto River north of the city.

Other road shows that began in Columbus included the Al G. Field Minstrels, organized by Mr. Field in July 1886—and Heber Brothers' Circus which was withdrawn from the road during the difficult war years of 1917-18.

LEATHERLIPS MONUMENT, WYANDOT INDIAN CHIEF (No. 16)*

Ten miles north of Columbus on the east side of the Scioto River (Route 257) **near the Franklin-Delaware County Line,** stands the monument to Leatherlips, Wyandot Indian chief, erected by the "Wyandot Club" of Columbus.

The execution of Leatherlips (Sha-te-ya-ron-yah), a Wyandot chief by Indian decree, is one of the famous incidents in Franklin County Indian history. Leatherlips was a friend of the whites and persistently refused to enter into the project of Tecumseh, Roundhead and other chiefs who wanted war. For this reason, the latter trumped up the charge of witchcraft against Leatherlips, and sent a party of six Indians to slay him. Leatherlips was found in June, 1810, at his lodge on the Scioto, about fourteen miles north of Columbus near the Delaware County line. He was seized and his captors, of whom Roundhead was leader, held a council in which the charges were heatedly made and calmly replied to by the prisoner. William Sells, of Dublin, and other white men interceded, pleading Leatherlips' good behavior and finally offering to buy his release. The Indians withdrew to consider the proposition and then refused it. Leatherlips, submissive to his fate, attired himself in his best, painted his face and stood, an impressive figure, before his accusers and the white spectators.

Seventy yards from the encampment, Leatherlips and the whole party came to a shallow grave the Indians had secretly dug. The chief then knelt in prayer. As he knelt, an Indian approached him from behind and drove a tomahawk into his head. As soon as life was extinct the body was buried and the Indians and whites went their way.

*Leatherlips (No. 16)

PIONEER HOME OF SAMUEL DAVIS (No. 17)*

One of the county's outstanding pioneer dwellings is the two-story stone house (Pennsylvania-Dutch) which stands at 4264 **Dublin Road, three miles from Dublin.** The 142-year-old homestead was built by Samuel Davis, pioneer settler of Franklin County and companion of Daniel Boone, in 1814. Davis gave most of his early years to his country, serving as soldier, scout, spy and surveyor. He first served in the Revolutionary War and later in the War of 1812. In his scout and spy service he was a companion of Daniel Boone, participating in many Indian skirmishes.

During the latter part of 1808, Samuel Davis received a 1200-acre tract of land from the government for his services as a surveyor. But he was dissatisfied with the land and traded it for a tract in Franklin County. This tract started at what is now Linn's Corners and covered the district from that point to Dublin and from the Scioto River one miles west.

The Davis homestead was begun in 1811, but was not completed until 1814 because the carpenters laid off to take part in the War of 1812. It was erected by two friends of Davis whom he brought from Kentucky in a covered wagon. Rock for the house was picked up along the Scioto River and in the surrounding territory. One carpenter did all the woodwork, including the doors, windows, cupboards and mantelpieces. The walls of the house are 18 inches thick with portholes upstairs through which guns could be fired at prowling Indians.

The house is now owned by Miss Anna B. Florence, a former trustee of the Franklin County Historical Society and dealer in early Ohio furniture, china and glassware. She has furnished the homestead in the period of its builder, Samuel Davis.

*Davis Home (No. 17)

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION

The Governor's Mansion is located at 1234 E. Broad Street. It was formerly the residence of Charles H. Lindenberg, long a manufacturer of pianos, until purchased by the State of Ohio in 1919 for its governors during their terms of office.

The mansion, erected in 1904, is an imposing brick and stone structure of French Renaissance design. It is composed of 30 rooms surrounded by a spacious lawn with a sunken garden to the east. It was first occupied by Governor James M. Cox and family early in 1920. All the furniture in the mansion was manufactured by the inmates of the Ohio State Reformatory. The wool blankets for the sleeping quarters were manufactured in the woolen mill at the Ohio penitentiary by inmate labor. The linens of the house represent the contribution of the blind people of the state. Thus the furnishings of the mansion stand as a monument to the state-use system in Ohio as it applies to the employment of the unfortunate in the state institions.

The building itself is very unique. As one enters the mansion, a wide sweeping stairway is seen leading to the upper part of the residence. The main hall downstairs is finished in natural oak. The east end of the main floor is thrown into a sun parlor. At the north side of the living room is a large Old English fireplace. The third floor is thrown open in a ballroom, finished in ivory. In the basement is a billiard room finished in weathered oak, with an open fireplace. There is a stately buckeye tree in the yard, the gift of Jack Price, son of John Price, one time attorney general of Ohio.

MEMORIAL HALL

The Franklin County Memorial Building, known simply as Memorial Hall, is located at 280 East Broad Street next to the Alfred Kelley house. Erected as a monument to the soldiers, sailors and pioneers of Franklin County in 1904, the hall has long been the center of musical entertainments. The building cost a quarter of a million dollars and the furnishings $27,000. A pipe organ was added later by the Women's Music Club which assumed the expense of $22,000, making the entire cost of the building $299,000. The auditorium can seat 4,600. For modern stage performances the hall is not at all satisfactory since it has not been able to keep pace with improvements of the day, particularly in regard to acoustics and air conditioning. However, plans have been drawn for a new Memorial Hall by the City of Columbus to be completed within the next few years. Until that day, large musical events will continue to be held in the hall. The city's only legitimate theater, The Hartman (at 79 E. State Street), continues to bring in New York productions under the auspices of The Theater Guild.

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DIARY FRANKLINTON SOLDIER

An interesting diary kept by a soldier whose division was stationed for a time at Franklinton during the War of 1812, shows the progress of his company as it marched toward Fort Meigs on the Maumee.

Here is an extract: Feb. 3, 1813, crossed from Franklinton into Columbus; Feb. 4, marched to Worthington; Feb. 5. to Delaware; Feb. 6, marched seven miles; Feb. 7, marched to Scioto Blockhouse; Feb. 8, marched to Upper Sandusky and joined Colonel Campbell.

It will be noted that the first day was used in getting the company from Franklinton into Columbus. There was no bridge across the Scioto at that time and small boats had to be used to transport the troops.

The headquarters of the army of the Northwest was located at Franklinton at that time under the command of General William Henry Harrison. They were moved to Fort Meigs, however, on account of General Proctor invading Ohio with a large force of British and their Indian allies.

THE COLUMBUS GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

Galley Hours: Daily and Sunday 12 noon to 5 P. M.
Also Fridays, 7 to 10 P. M.

In the center of a group of distinguished public buildings at **480 East Broad Street** stands the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts. This spacious building, a gift to the city of Columbus, was made possible by the vision and generosity of its donors. It contains treasures to delight the eye and satisfy the soul, and a visit to its well-lighted, beautifully installed galleries, would refresh and stimulate the visitor, providing serenity and leisurely appreciation.

For many years the Art Gallery existed only as an ideal in the minds of a few citizens—art lovers who had travelled widely, and longed to bring to Columbus the opportunity to broaden its horizon and expand its limited acquaintance with the Fine Arts.

Foremost among these, was Mrs. Alfred Kelly whose home, with its classic Greek portico, still standing next to Memorial Hall, was the meeting place for a group of women who in 1878 organized the Columbus Art Association. The following year the Art Association opened the Columbus Art School, one of the oldest Art Schools in the country which has functioned continuously since those early days. It is now conducted in a building just north of the Art Gallery, a gift of the late Ralph H. Beaton.

Simultaneously with the organization of the Columbus Art Association, a separate corporate body, consisting of seven of the prominent men of the city, as trustees, was created and called the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts. For over thirty years, the two Boards devoted themselves to the maintenance of the Art School, to the importing of exceptional exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, and to the presentation of distinguished lecturers on art topics. In the early days, under the leadership of P. W. Huntington, Henry C. Taylor, F. C. Sessions and Rutherford C. Platt, together with Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. James Wilcox, an interest in art education for the city of Columbus was stimulated and encouraged until the necessity for a museum building became ever more apparent.

More than forty years ago, the lot on which Memorial Hall now stands was donated by Mr. Emerson McMillin for the site of a proposed art museum and $30,000 was raised by a group of women to start the building. Meanwhile, the Art School was conducted in several old homes and exhibitions were held in the Columbus Public Library on Grant Avenue.

Finally, in 1922, when the Columbus Art Association and the Gallery of Fine Arts were consolidated into one body, Mr. Francis R. Huntington, then President, revived the project to build an Art Gallery and succeeded in raising a sum of money adequate to insure the undertaking. Although Mr. Huntington did not live to see his vision

(Continued on next page)

realized, Mr. O. A. Miller who, as Vice-President, succeeded Mr. Huntington as President, valiantly undertook the building of the Gallery and rapidly pushed it to completion.

In January 1931, the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts was presented to the people of Columbus as a free gift from 102 citizens whose vision of an Art museum, which should become a vital influence in the life of the community, had been realized.

The auspicious opening of the Gallery was made more significant by the addition of the Frederick W. Schumacher collection, the late Ferdinand Howald's gift of his outstanding collection of contemporary and primitive paintings and by the gift of George Bellows' portrait of his mother, made possible by the generosity of his widow, Emma Bellows.

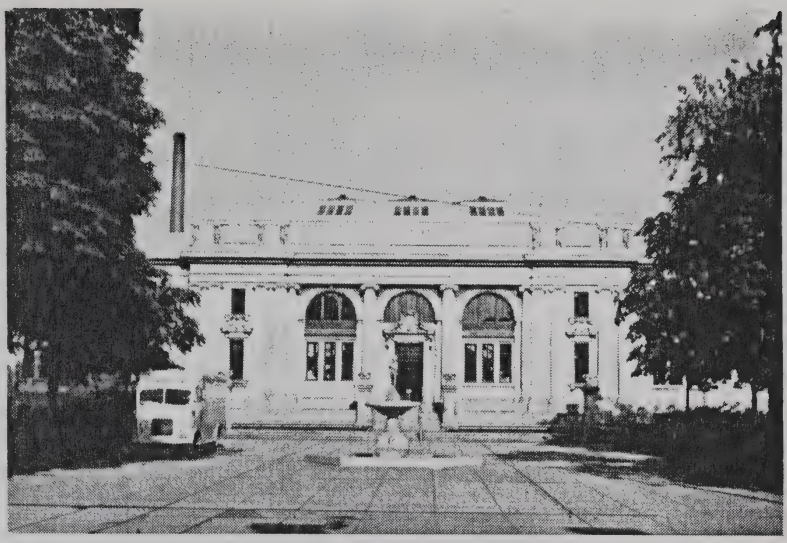
In the intervening years the Art Gallery has increased its services to the community in many ways, bringing Public School children to the Gallery five days a week for instruction and closer acquaintance with the collections; offering a Saturday morning art class for children, providing foreign movies and Art Hobby classes for adult members, and affording a meeting-place for over 70 affiliated Columbus organizations.

The aim of the Columbus Art Gallery is to be the center of the activities of the cultural life of Columbus, the source from which each citizen may derive enrichment, development of taste and a growing appreciation of beauty, in all forms of its expression. It belongs to every citizen of Columbus and it needs his interest and support to enable it to reach the heights to which it aspires.

Children on the Porch by George Bellows

One of the **musts** at the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts is the George Bellows Room. The home town is always proud of its famous sons so Columbus does obeisance to George Bellows. *Time* Magazine, in a recent article on the Columbus artist, stated: "Bellows' bittersweet quality comes clear in two pictures that are favorites with gallerygoers in Manhattan and Bellows' home town of Columbus, Ohio. The Whitney Museum's **Dempsey and Firpo** shows Bellows at his toughest-hard, sweaty, and as direct as a left jab . . . **Children on the Porch,** at the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, (above) shows Bellows on the opposite tack. His paints become lighter and clearer; the mood is one of quiet serenity on the sun porch of a summer home by the beach. In Bellows' untroubled canvas his little girls read and play dolls without a care in the world."

THE COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY



Library Hours: Summer 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Winter 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

While the year 1953 marks the sesquicentennial of our State and County, we can celebrate at the same time the centennial of the beginning of our efficient country-wide public library system, with main library and offices well provided for in the substantial building at 96 South Grant, East end of State Street.

In 1853, the Columbus Atheneum, a voluntary association formed for the purpose of maintaining a library and reading room, had accumulated twelve hundred volumes within a short time but in spite of this liberal selection, had been compelled to close its doors for lack of patronage necessary for its support. The books were boxed and stored, until January 1872 when an ordinance was passed by the Columbus City Council establishing a public library and reading room in the new city hall which had just been completed and stood on State Street nearly opposite to the south front of the State House. At that time there were three surviving directors of the Atheneum, Joseph Hutcheson, J. J. Janey, and W. E. Ide, who united in transferring these books to the trustees of the new city library.

The present building was erected in 1903-06 at a cost-for-site, building and equipment of $310,000 of which $200,000 was given by Andrew Carnegie. The remainder of the sum was to be appropriated by the city. The building was turned over to the city Nov. 14, 1906, and was formally dedicated April 4, 1907. Governor Andrew Harris, Mayor D. C. Badger and Dr. Washington Gladden delivered dedication addresses.

In 1897 John J. Pugh served as librarian. Will Collins became librarian in July 1947.

The Columbus Public Library has nine branches which now service suburban and county districts; school libraries have relieved the need for branches in several township districts. The branch libraries now in operation include Clintonville, 14 W. Lakeview Ave.; Franklinton, 840 Sullivant Ave.; Hilltop, 2955 W. Broad St.; Linden, 2432 Cleveland Ave.; Northside, 944 N. High St.; Eastside, 1497 E. Long St.; Parsons Ave., 1124 Parsons Ave; 2185 E. Fifth Ave.; Town & Country, 53 Town Rd. County stations are located in these schools: Canal Winchester, Harrisburg, and Reynoldsburg. Two bookmobiles now service 50 county schools as part of the library's extension program.

STATE PENITENTIARY

The first penitentiary in Ohio was built in 1813 on Scioto Street in Columbus, on the ten acre plot of ground conveyed to the State by the original proprietors of the town, for the erection of a penitentiary and its dependencies. The building was erected under the superintendence of William Ludlow, state director of public buildings. **The penitentiary is located at 254 W. Spring Street.**

An act was passed by the Ohio Legislature, February 8, 1832, authorizing the erection of a new penitentiary. On December 7, 1832, the first report of the directors, Joseph Olds, of Circleville; Samuel McCracken, of Lancaster; and Charles Anthony, of Springfield, was laid before the senate, which recommended to the State the selection of a site on the east bank of the Scioto River, containing fifteen acres. To secure a good landing on the river, a narrow strip of land was bought from John Brickell, for fifty dollars. The entire site cost $800. The buildings were completed ready for occupancy December 12, 1837, at a cost of $93,370.

By a joint resolution, adopted by the legislature May 15, 1868, the directors of the penitentiary were authorized to purchase ten acres of land to the north of the building completed. A contract for this purchase was made with the representatives of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, for the sum of $20,000. This additional ground was enclosed by a wall twenty-four feet high. The constant increase in the number of convicts may compel the location and erection of another State Penitentiary very soon.

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EARLY BUILDER

Many of the early homesteads now standing in Blendon Township were built by a pioneer master carpenter, Randal R. Arnold, who came to the township in 1825.

Mr. Arnold was a leader in the affairs of the community. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was instrumental in forming a company for the service and was one of the surveyors of the Westerville town plot in 1839. He served for many years as justice of the peace in Blendon township and was a strong advocate of education and good roads.

THE COLUMBUS CLUB

The spacious and substantial homestead now used as headquarters for The Columbus Club, located at 181 East Broad Street, is one of Columbus' most historic residences. It is a two and a half story, red brick building, erected just after the Civil War.

The most lavish expenditures were used in the building's construction. Each of the precious "Philadelphia pressed bricks" was wrapped separately in paper for shipment. The rooms are large, square and high, the windows high, typical of 1860 architecture. The picturesque characteristic of the entire building is the rugged hipped roof which surmounts the square structure. Its artistic construction is a tribute to the master workmanship of that early day.

The builder, Benjamin E. Smith, was a successful railroad contractor and a shrewd banker who constantly practiced the most munificent liberality and entertained lavishly at his magnificent home. He was considered a man of good judgment and strict integrity, but his fortune vanished when he attempted to establish a rival to Coney Island in New York, and for a time his imposing home was the residence of Governor George Hoadley, for his single term, and for the first term of Governor Joseph B. Foraker. The homestead is in an excellent state of preservation both interior and exterior and surrounded by the spacious lawn.

Today the Columbus Club is one of the unique show places of the city and is a meeting place for many civic and patriotic organizations.

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EARLY SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

The first Sunday newspapers in Columbus for a time had quite a vogue. The first was the *Sunday Morning News*, published continuously from 1867 to 1900. In 1875 came the *Sunday Herald* which was consolidated with the *News* in 1891. *The Sunday Capital* first appeared February 17, 1878; its last issue was in March, 1891, after its editors, William J and P. J. Elliott, had shot and killed on the street Albert C. Osborne, editor of the *Sunday World*, a rival paper started a short time before. Sunday newspapers as separate publications ceased to be profitable when the dailies came into the Sunday field, and the bad morals of some of them hastened the departure of all.

HISTORIC ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

One of the most historic institutions in the City of Columbus is St. Francis Hospital, **located at 311 East State Street near the Columbus Public Library.** The hospital celebrated its 100th year of service to the community in 1950. Of equal importance is the work of the Sisters of the Poor St. Francis who have served Columbus in countless humanitarian ways for more than three-quarters of a century.

The formative history of St. Francis Hospital saw many changes both in name and origin. It was first Willoughby Medical College, named after Dr. Westel Willoughby, Jr., of New York who gave both financial aid and prestige. In 1846, Willoughby Medical College in Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, was moved to Columbus in a building located on West Gay street. However these were only temporary quarters.

Starling Medical College had its origin in 1847 when Lyne Starling, one of the original proprietors of the site of Columbus, executed a deed of trust on Dec. 18, 1847, for $30,000 for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a suitable building for both a medical college and hospital. Mr. Starling later gave an additional $5,000 for the college. On January 28, 1848, Starling Medical College was chartered, to be located in Columbus.

In the winter of 1848 a lot was secured on the southeast corner of State and Sixth streets, and in the spring of 1849 the present edifice, famed for its unique design and architectural beauty, was erected.

Many new developments have been taking place in recent years at St. Francis. Since 1940, 123 clinical beds have been maintained at the hospital with 17 interns from Ohio State University assisting the staff physicians. Newest advance at the hospital is the training of male nurses in a three-year course.

This statue, "Ohio's Jewels," stands at the northwest corner of the Statehouse. This monument is one of the most unique of its kind in the country.

Occupying a prominent position at the **northwest corner of the Statehouse grounds,** stands a group of bronze statues on a substantial and symmetrical pedestal of granite.

The figures about the central shaft are statues of Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, Edward M. Stanton, James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Salmon P. Chase. Surmounting the shaft is the statue of a woman representing the Roman matron Cornelia, mother of the famous Gracchi. Near the top of the shaft are inscribed her words as handed down by historians: "These are my Jewels."

Cornelia lived in the early days of the Roman Republic and was famous for her culture, refinement and devotion to her children. One day, as the story goes, she was visited by a friend who was arrayed in a beautiful gown and wore magnificent jewels. After the friend's gown and gems had been duly admired, Cornelia was asked in return to exhibit her jewels. Leaving the room in order to get them, she soon returned leading her two sons and saying, "These are my jewels." The boys grew to manhood and gave their lives in the service of their country.

In response to the toast "Ohio at the Columbian Exposition" Gen. Roelif Brinkerhoff suggested that Ohio should be represented at the exposition by a group of statuary, in the center of which should be a noble matron to represent Ohio and around her a group of Ohio's noble sons. The suggestion was well taken and Capt. Levi T. Schofield, an architect of Cleveland, was engaged to execute the statue. The legislature appropriated $25,000 for the work and in due time the monument was completed. The Jewels' monument is one of the most unique in the entire country.

THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL

The McKinley monument which stands at the western entrance to the Capitol grounds, is the work of the artist, Herman A. McNeil, and is considered one of his master efforts. **It stands in front of Ohio's Capitol on High Street.**

The memorial, a tribute of the people of Ohio to President William McKinley, is in the form of an arc in the center of which is the pedestal surmounted by a figure of heroic size representing President McKinley, as he delivered his last address at the Pan-American Exposition on September 5, 1901.

At each end and, connected with the central pedestal by a granite bench, are bronze groups of allegorical figures, intended to typify American ideas and sentiments that underlie good government. Other figures on the right and left typify peace and plenty and prosperity through progress.

On the stone work on either side of the statute of McKinley are quotations from his last address. On the left: "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war." On the right: "Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors; like blessings to all the peoples and all the powers of earth."

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MAIN STREETS IN FRANKLINTON

The two main streets in Franklinton were originally named Washington and Franklin. The four lots at the center of the town were appropriated for public buildings only—a state house, court house and as a commons.

"Poor Tom Jones," the sculptor, died in Columbus, February 27, 1881. The fame of Jones was so wide-spread that he laid in state in the Senate Chamber of the State House, near his best known work, "The Lincoln Memorial."

For the last years of his life, Tom Jones, "an inspired stonecutter," had lived in Columbus where his struggle for existence made his last days torturous and melancholy. He died a poor broken-hearted man, relieved only by small sums of money saved for him by friends out of the final payment of $3,300 which the State Legislature had voted for him as a balance on "The Lincoln Memorial."

Jones's work consisted almost entirely of busts. In these he showed a carefulness and exactitude in portraiture and a skillful use of the chisel. He sculptured more busts of our eminent men such as Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln than any other local artist. (Many of his works are preserved in the Nation's Capital.)

Jones's masterpiece, "The Lincoln Memorial," **now situated in the rotunda of the Senate Chamber of the State House,** shows the dramatic pose and careful details of his style. Critics point to the unity and simplicity which is rarely excelled in present day sculpture. The work, authorized by the State Legislature, cost $11,000. The Memorial was unveiled on January 19, 1870, before hundreds of admiring citizens.

The famous sculptor is buried near the summit of the Welsh Hills Cemetery in Granville. His monument, a large granite boulder, was his own selection.

THE JOHN BRICKELL PLAQUE

On the east bank of the Scioto River **across from the new post office building on Marconi Boulevard** stands a memorial plaque to John Brickell, the first inhabitant of Columbus who built his cabin near the spot in 1797. The plaque, placed in a native boulder, was dedicated May 26, 1930, by the Franklin County Pioneer Association, predecessor of the Franklin County Historical Society.

Mr. Brickell, according to his narrative published in the *American Pioneer* in 1842, was born on the 24th of May, 1781, in Pennsylvania, near Stewart's Crossings, on the Youghiogheny River. He was taken captive by the Indians February 9, 1791, and lead to their towns on the Sandusky and Maumee rivers. He was given by the warrior who captured him to Whingwy Pooshies, or Big Cat, with whom he lived during his four year's captivity. His owner was in the battle in which St. Clair's army was defeated and came home loaded with spoils. There were two fine horses, four tents, axes, guns, clothing in abundance and everything necessary to make an Indian rich. The next year after Wayne defeated the Indians, Brickell was given his freedom at the Treaty of Greenville. About the middle of June, 1795, he went to live with a sister on the Licking River in Kentucky. In 1797 he came to the Forks of the Scioto, bought ten acres of Lyne Starling, and built his cabin near where the plaque now stands. Mr. Brickell, a hatter by trade, died July 20, 1844.

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PIONEER SETTLERS IN MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP

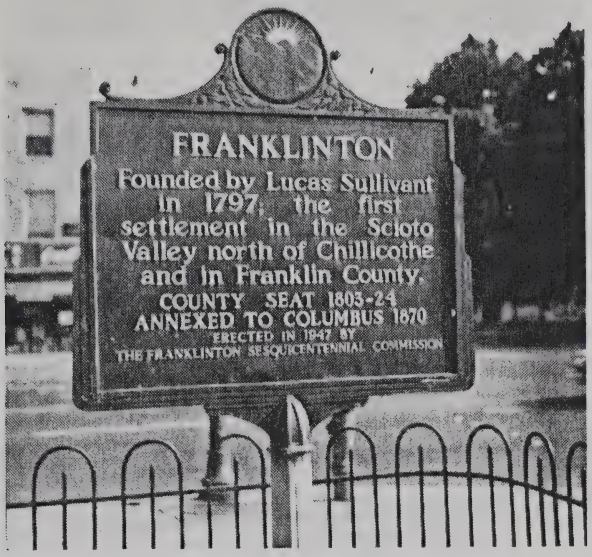
The first settlers on Alum Creek, Montgomery Township (part of the Refugee Grant), were George Turner and Family, William Hamilton and Family, James Johnston and Family, David Nelson and Family. About July 4, 1800, Mr. William White arrived with his father, John White and family from Pennsylvania (the farm where they settled was later owned by George White). In 1804 Colonel Edward Livingston arrived from New York and settled on Alum Creek and about the same time the family of Andrew Culbertson arrived.

THE LUCAS SULLIVANT MEMORIAL

The Lucas Sullivant Memorial, **situated on the corner of West Broad and Sandusky Streets,** marks the home site of Lucas Sullivant, founder of Franklinton, the pioneer village which preceded Columbus. Part of Sullivant's pioneer home is still preserved in the Convent of the Good Shepherd which stands back of the memorial. (It can be inspected by visitors upon request to Sister Superior of the convent.) The plaque itself was originally dedicated by the Franklin County Pioneer Association, forerunner of the present Franklin County Historical Society, on Dec. 9, 1927. It was placed in the convent's brick wall, but was removed several years later when a wire fence was erected. Then early in March, 1953, work was begun by the Franklin County Historical Society to make a memorial out of the plaque. It was placed in a handsome boulder foundation and on April 30, 1953, the 150th birthday of Franklin County, was rededicated at a ceremony held in the convent courtyard. This was a Sesquicentennial project of the Franklin County Historical Society.

Lucas Sullivant came into Ohio in 1795 as one of several deputy surveyors of land in the Virginia Military district and soon began operations in Franklin County. On one of his expeditions he located a tract of land for himself on fertile lowlands opposite the "forks of the Scioto," as the junction of the Scioto and Olentangy (then Whetstone) rivers were called. In August of 1797 on the edge of the fertile plain where Indian women had long cultivated maize, Lucas laid out a town which he called Franklinton. In 1801 he brought his young wife from Kentucky and shortly afterwards built the first brick house in this region. A part of the original home still stands within the walls of the convent.

THE FRANKLINTON MEMORIAL PLAQUE



The Franklinton Memorial plaque, **situated on the corner of the Franklinton school building, West Broad and Sandusky Streets,** across the street from the Lucas Sullivant Memorial, marks the site of the pioneer village of Franklinton which was founded by Lucas Sullivant in 1797, the first settlement in the Scioto Valley north of Chillicothe. The plaque was dedicated during the Franklinton Sesquicentennial celebration, August 23, 1947. Early in 1950 the plaque was torn from its base on a mid-strip on Sandusky Street and was repaired by the Franklin County Historical Society. Then on April 30, 1953, the 150th Anniversary of Franklin County, the plaque was rededicated at the time of the dedication of the Lucas Sullivant Memorial. This time it was placed on the Franklinton school corner behind iron fencing.

Miss Madge Sullivant, great granddaughter of Lucas Sullivant, says that the plaque often answers the question so often asked by the younger generation of the county, "Where was Franklinton?" The former Mayor James A. Rhodes of Columbus, now State Auditor, accepted the marker for the city in 1947. He said, "We accept this spot in the same spirit in which Lucas Sullivant founded the village and plotted its future. If we can do as much for our great-great-grandchildren and others of future generations, as did Lucas Sullivant, we will have well paid our debt to humanity."

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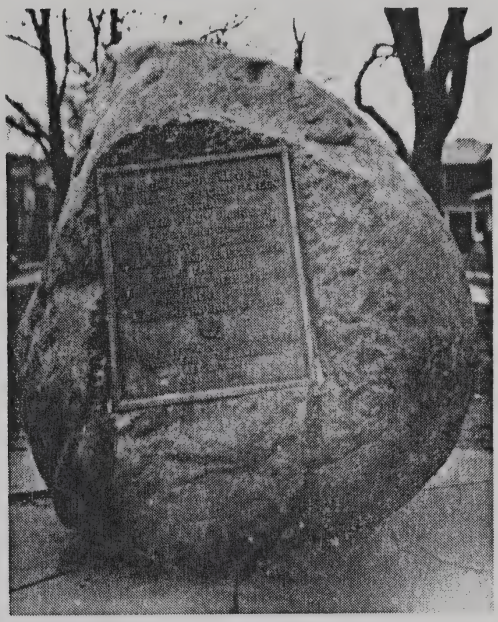
PIONEER DROVER

John Swisher and family of Sussex County, New Jersey, were early pioneers in Franklin County. They settled in a log cabin on an unimproved farm in Madison Township, near the present Groveport, in 1807.

Mr. Swisher cleared and improved his farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. At an early period he commenced buying hogs, which he would fatten and drive to the eastern markets. He walked to Baltimore and back on such trips a number of times, and for several years made an annual journey. Many descendents of Mr. and Mrs. Swisher live in Franklin County today.

THE PEACE TABLET



There stands in Martin Park **not far from 800 W. Broad Street,** a large boulder bearing a very handsome designed tablet in commemoration of a peace council which General William Henry Harrison had with the chiefs of certain Indian tribes, near that spot on June 21, 1813. The War of 1812 was in progress and Gen. Harrison had his headquarters in Franklinton at that time.

The only record of that council was published in a weekly paper, *Freeman's Chronicle,* which was issued from the press of Col. James Gardiner at Franklinton. Mr. Gardiner was present at the council and the information he presented was secured first-hand. Fortunately, a copy of the paper in which the account appeared, has been preserved. It was issued June 25, 1813.

Tarhe, The Crane, who was the principal chief of the Wyandots, (the oldest chief in the Western wilds) represented the whole assembly of Indians and professed in the name of the friendly tribes the most sincere attachment for the Americans, and a determination to adhere to the Treaty of Greenville.

By the terms of the conference, which was held in Sullivant's Grove, Gen. Harrison was enabled to march his army to the shores of Lake Erie. The monument was sponsored by the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Regent of the Chapter, presented the memorial tablet to the city of Columbus, June 28, 1904.

* * * *

WINCHESTER GRIST AND SAW MILL

One of the first grist and saw mills was erected by Mathew Taylor near the mouth of Alum Creek in 1808. This mill was later reported destroyed by fire. About the same time Lewis Kramer built a grist and saw-mill on Little Walnut Creek about one mile southwest of Canal Winchester. In 1852 it was operated by Henry Fictone, then by George Fisher in 1858 and by Fisher & Moore in 1861. Soon after this, however, the dam gave way and the mill was abandoned. This building stood until 1893 when it was demolished.

"WAR IS HELL" MEMORIAL

In an impromptu speech delivered August 11, 1880, at an Ohio encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State Fair grounds, now Franklin Park, Columbus, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Union army general in the Civil War, uttered his famous denunciation: "War is hell!".*

Fifteen years had intervened between the close of the war and Sherman's speech on this occasion, during which time the exploits of that civil strife had been characterized as nothing but heroic and glorious. President Rutherford B. Hayes, also an Ohioan, had finished speaking and in response to a request from the crowd for him to speak, General Sherman, after speaking some words of praise to his comrades in battle, said: "There is many a boy here today who looks on war as all glory, but, boys it is all hell. You can bear this warning voice to generations yet to come. I look upon war with horror, but if it has to come, 'I am here.' Before many months General Sherman became widely quoted for the expression.

On August 11, 1949, sixty-nine years after the speech, near the corner of East Broad Street and Franklin Park West, the site where the address was made, a memorial boulder bearing the famous utterance in letters of bronze, was dedicated. It is a fitting monument to a patriotic man, to an historic occasion and to a terrible truth.

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*Franklin Park is located two miles from the State Capitol on East Broad Street.

* * * *

BEGINNING OF THE COLUMBUS HOUSE

The large and substantial homestead of Dr. Lincoln Goodale which stood on the corner of High and Town Streets, was converted into an excellent hotel one hundred and three years ago. It was operated by George Leverett, a well-known hotel man, and known as the Columbus House.

FRANKLINTON CEMETERY MONUMENT COMMEMORATES PIONEER SETTLERS

Franklinton Cemetery, **situated at the eastern end of McKinley Avenue, in an elbow formed by River Street and North Davis Avenue,** is one of the most historic sites in Columbus for it contains the graves of many pioneer settlers. In 1811 the first Presbyterian Church in the community—the first permanent church building in what is now Columbus—stood on the burial ground site. It was erected by Lucas Sullivant, Franklinton founder. Sullivant himself was buried in the old cemetery in 1824, but his remains were removed to Green Lawn Cemetery years later. (Many visitors view the Sullivant plot in Green Lawn today.)

In October, 1931, the West Side Board of Trade, under the guidance of C. O. Gross, erected a granite obelisk monument 26 feet high which bears two commemorative tablets. One reads, "In This Churchyard Stood The First Church Of The Community Built And Presented To the Congregation In 1811 By Lucas Sullivant."

It was also through the efforts of the West Side Board of Trade that Franklinton Cemetery was repaired and a stone wall built around the lot. In recent years the cemetery has been maintained by the City of Columbus, but many of the stone tablets marking the graves have been displaced. When you visit the Lucas Sullivant home in the Convent of the Good Shepherd be sure to visit Franklinton Cemetery which is only a few blocks away.

* * * *

FIRST BANK

The first bank established in Franklin County was known as the Franklin Bank of Columbus. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature February 23, 1816, and went into operation in the autumn of that year. It had four presidents as follows, in the order of their service: Lucas Sullivant, Benjamin Gardiner, John Kerr, and Gustavus Swan. Its charter expired by its own limitation January 1, 1843.

* * * *

NEW TOWN IN 1832

Soon after the Cumberland Road was surveyed west of Columbus, Job Postle laid off some lots for a town which was named *Lafayetteville.* It was, however, never anything more than a town on paper. But Mr. Postle nevertheless had his plat recorded in 1832. It was located in what is now Prairie Township not far from the village of Alton.

Soldier's Monument

On the evening of July 12, 1848, a meeting of the citizens of Columbus and Franklin County met at the council chamber and selected a committee of eleven persons who were given the task of selecting a site for a cemetery and reporting a plan for the organization of a cemetery association. At a subsequent meeting the Green Lawn Cemetery Association of Columbus was organized. The **cemetery is located at 1000 Grenlawn Avenue.**

The first meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization, was held August 26, 1848, when Wm. B. Hubbard, Joseph Sullivant, Aaron F. Perry, Thomas Sparrow, Alfred P. Stone, William B. Thrall, and John W. Andrews, were elected to constitute the first board of trustees. Mr. Hubbard was chosen president of the board.

A site consisting of 83 acres was selected from the Isaac Miner farm, some two and a half miles southwesterly from the State House. The selection was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. The cost was about $3,750. The planning and laying out of the grounds was entrusted to Howard Daniles, a noted landscape architect and a pioneer in the movement for cemeteries to be kept in the nature of a park.

The dedication services were held July 9, 1849, in a beautiful grove near the center of the grounds. Dr. James Hoge delivered the dedicatory address in the presence of a large gathering of people.

CAMP CHASE CEMETERY

Camp Chase Cemetery was established by the Federal government at the edge of Camp Chase as a burial ground for Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners in the camp. Permanent care of the cemetery is provided by the government and by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, under whose supervision annual memorial services are held for the 2,260 men buried there. The cemetery is four miles west of the State Capitol building on Sullivant Avenue.

The first complete program of exercises was held on the afternoon of June 5, 1896. A small service was held there in 1895. The cemetery has received care since 1894. The names of most of the men who died were buried at the cemetery, were marked on boards at the heads of the graves. For many years names of the dead were unknown. In 1868, Governor Jacob Cox, a Union soldier, received the annual report of Adjutant General B. R. Cowen which contained the list of the dead at the cemetery.

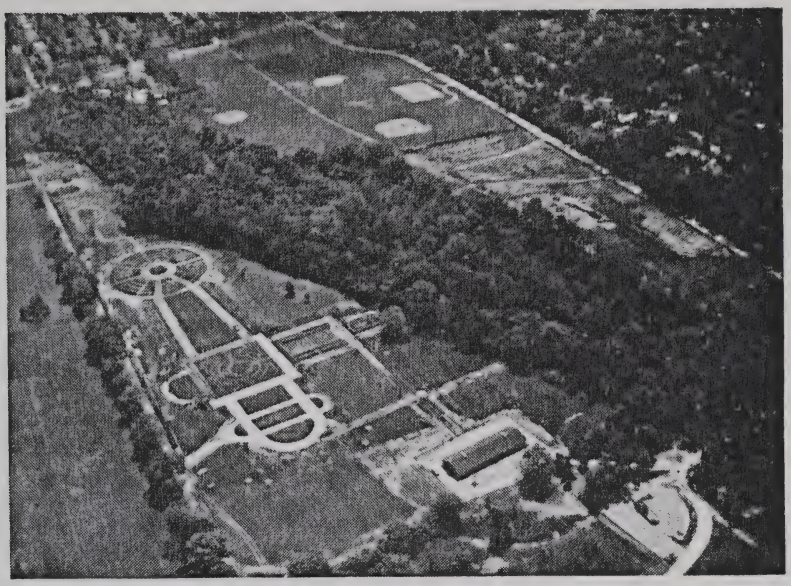
Before 1893 the burial place was in a very bad condition. The gate and gateposts in the stone wall inclosing the cemetery were down, the ground covered with briers, bramble bushes and weeds, and it had become a resort for all kinds of animals. Under the direction of William H. Knauss, a Union veteran, and Mr. Henry Briggs, a farmer living near, the cemetery was put in order. The memorial arch, a monument to the memory of the Confederate soldiers, was unveiled June 7, 1902. On top of the keystone of the arch is the statute of a Confederate private soldier in gray bronze. A large boulder near has the inscription: "2,260 Confederate soldiers of the war 1861-65, buried in this inclosure."

* * * *

JOSEPH SULLIVANT WROTE FOR FIRST ISSUE OF 'OHIO CULTIVATOR' IN JANUARY, 1845

When the first number of the *Ohio Cultivator*, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture, was issued at Columbus on January 1, 1845, it contained an article "Agriculture as a Science as Well as an Art" by Joseph S. Sullivant. He became a regular contributor to the journal which continued over a number of years.

THE PARK OF ROSES



Rose Capital of the World
(Adjoins Whetstone Park)

One sight the Columbus visitor will not want to miss is the newly dedicated Park of Roses, once a part of Whetstone Park, **located at the 3900 block on North High Street beyond the Clintonville area.** The new Park of Roses was opened and dedicated on June 7, 1953. This summer Columbus will welcome the American Rose Society whose new home will be in the northeast corner of the park. The society has 100 members in Columbus and 15,000 in the United States. In September the national rose show convention of the American Rose Society will be held in the park with entries from the United States and Canada. In a few years the park's rosebush population is expected to be 50,000 of every type and variety.

The Park of Roses is the culmination of an idea originated by the Central Ohio Rose Society and Columbus Rose Club members several years ago. The foresight of former Mayor James A. Rhodes (now State Auditor) and members of City Council in choosing the site, formerly a portion of Whetstone Park, makes the park easily accessible by bus and auto, and has saved thousands of dollars in landscaping.

Famous rose collections have been donated to the park, among them Roy Shepard of Medina's old-fashioned roses, reputed to be the most complete collection in the world of the beautiful and rare old-timers.

Whetstone Park itself, containing 105.33 acres, was purchased by the city from the E. A. Fuller heirs in 1944 for the sum of $75,000.00. It was named after the river which is now named Olentangy.

(General admission is 25¢ for an adult, 10¢ for children, or a season ticket for $1, admitting two adults and children under 12.)

GOODALE PARK

Few private or public places in the City of Columbus have had a more colorful history than Goodale Park, named after its donor, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, Franklinton pioneer physician and an incorporator of the First Presbyterian Society on June 20, 1821. The park celebrated its centennial Sept. 23, 1951, under the supervision of the City's Division of Parks and Forestry. The park may be reached **by following Front Street north to Goodale Street,** a short distance from the downtown business district. Situated at one time on the park's periphery were Capital University, Billy Sunday's tabernacle and the home of Peter Sells, owner of Sells-Floto Circus.

On April 22, 1861, Goodale Park was converted into a Civil War encampment and was named Camp Jackson. It was the rendezvous of all the Ohio troops north of Hamilton County and south of the Reserve. By June, 1861, however, military operations were removed to Camp Chase, four miles west of the city and the park reverted to its original purpose.

When entering the park the visitor will see a bronze bust of Dr. Goodale which was placed there in 1888. The bust was the work of J. Quincy A. Ward, noted sculptor of that day.

Goodale Park today is still the scene of civic celebrations which include Fourth of July and Memorial Day. Throughout the summer its lake and grounds attract hundreds of picnickers.

THE OHIO STATE MUSEUM

Located at 15th Avenue and North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

Open daily from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sunday, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. The Ohio State Museum is operated by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, incorporated in 1885.

The Ohio State Museum is a modern, well-equipped educational institution devoted to the collection and preservation of historical materials, the interpretation of the State's historic past, and the dissemination of historical information through displays, publications, and a comprehensive program of visual education.

If the citizens of Ohio should like to know how things used to be, they should visit the Ohio State Museum. Here, on three floor levels, are well-executed displays of artifacts and documents which systematically unfold the story of Ohio from the period of the Mound Building Indians to the present-day complex industrial civilization.

The Society's exhibits of materials from the age of the Mound Building Indians, located on the second floor, includes six pre-historic groups or cultures known as Gravel Kame, Adena, Hopewell, Intrusive, Fort Ancient, and Iroquois. Fronting these exhibits are the life-size figures of the "Pre-Historic Sculptor," and the "Basket Maker," sculptured by Professor Erwin F. Frey. This room contains

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a replica of the famous Adena pipe, burials, and a diorama depicting the domestic life of prehistoric people who resided in rock shelters in Hocking, Jackson and Vinton counties. In the Ethnology Room the Society has provided, also, exhibits depicting the cultural life of primitive peoples who resided in other sections of the world.

On the same floor there are displays treating of habitat groups, Indians of the historic period, and vehicles used by the pioneers.

On the ground level, in addition to the newly constructed Arthur C. Johnson Memorial Auditorium and the World War I Memorial Rotunda, are exhibits devoted to Ohio's historic past. Of especial interest is the "Orientation Room," located north of the main rotunda, where exhibits give the museum visitor a comprehensive resumé of Ohio history. These exhibits serve as a guide to collateral displays. Of especial interest in this group is the pictorial story of Ohio's struggle for statehood and a reproduction of the facade of Ohio's first capitol building at Chillicothe.

The history of communication in the state finds expression in a well-designed and executed display in an adjoining room. This exhibit, tracing the progress of communication facilities from the period of the Mound Building Indians to such modern devices as the telephone, teletype, and television, is fully equipped with working instruments.

Immediately west of the Memorial Rotunda are detailed exhibits which tell the story of the wars in which Ohio has participated, and includes the personal effects of many distinguished Ohioans. On display are items used by "Mad Anthony Wayne" in the Indian Wars, the Peace Pipe smoked at the Treaty of Greeneville (1795), arms and accoutrement used by Ohioans in the War of 1812, the Civil and the Spanish-American Wars; souvenirs collected by "Eddie" Rickenbacker, America's ace of aces during World War I; uniforms and equipment worn and used by Ohio officers and men in the European and Pacific theatres during World War II; and the silver service from the Battleship Ohio.

Other rooms contain exhibits of pioneer tools and farm equipment; a fully equipped leather shop; tools used by pioneer carpenters and blacksmiths; furniture and utensils from pioneer homes; and an early grocery store completely furnished and stocked in the fashion of the late 1890's. The Society's Hall of Paintings contains many excellent examples of works of art, executed by native-born Ohioans, which reflect their contributions to the state's early cultural advancement. Pioneer interest in education and educational advancement is illustrated by the famous "Coon Skin" Library on display near the entrance to the Society's Library.

Displays devoted to pioneer days are located on the basement level and include early vehicles, a cobbler's shop, a weaving center, and an original log cabin furnished as it was in the early 19th century, and a working model of an early grist mill. In adjoining rooms there are exhibits of Ohio-made pottery, early electrical equipment, a large collection of tools used in the hand-blown window glass industry; and an extensive study collection of Ohio birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibia, plants, and insects. There are also temporary exhibits of antique dolls, and monthly displays treating of special events.

In addition the Society maintains a library containing 1,000,000 manuscripts and documents, 3,000 maps, 65,000 books and 25,000 volumes of Ohio newspapers. The library serves, also, as a depository for non-current state archives. The publications of the Society include the *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, and the *Museum Echoes*, a monthly publication. The Society administers, also, 58 State Memorials which depict, in chronological sequence, important phases of Ohio's past.

Shown here is University Hall on Ohio State University campus. O. S. U. is located in the 1800 block on North High Street.

On September 17, 1873, a group of students—17 to 25 in number—assembled on the Neil farm, north of Columbus, to start their studies in the new Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Columbus, then a city of 35,000, extended only a little past the Union Railway Station. From that point the students traveled over the Worthington pike, past an occasional farm house, to the new college site. Some came by foot, others on horseback, and a few in carriages.

Later enrollment brought the first year's class to 50. Instruction by a seven-member faculty was undertaken in the yet-unfinished University Hall, where the sound of carpenters' hammers echoed for several months after the opening of classes.

Thus began the college which in 1878 was renamed The Ohio State University. It might have been located in another city but for the determined efforts of Joseph Sullivant, the only Columbus representative on the board of trustees. This body, with 17 members, held its first meeting on May 11, 1870.

Since July 2, 1862, when President Lincoln approved an act of congress providing for land grant colleges, other Ohio communities had made determined efforts to obtain the new educational institution. The legislature and its committees and commissions over a period of

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eight years had considered many sites, chief among which were Miami University, Urbana, and London. None was accepted, however, and when the first board of trustees was appointed in 1870, steps were quickly taken to settle the controversy over the location.

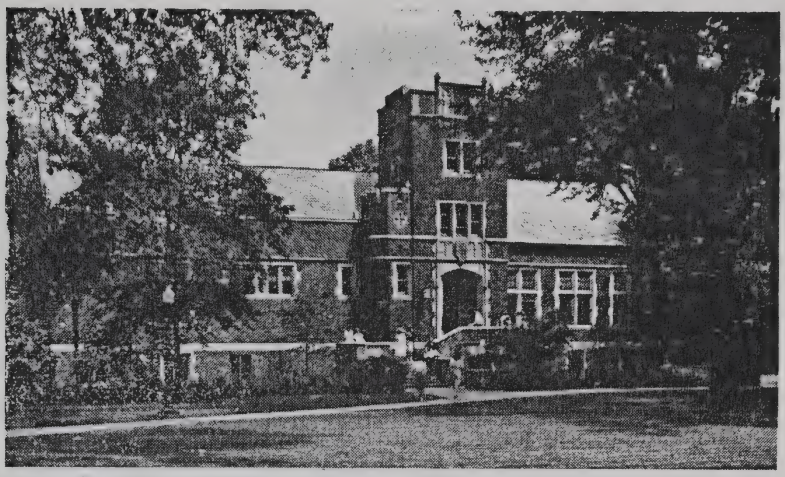
At the board's meeting on September 6, 1870, proposals from Montgomery, Franklin, Champaign and Clark Counties were received. The Franklin County offer, which included a donation of $300,000 in county bonds and private subscriptions of $28,000, was accepted. The trustees then considered several locations within Franklin County, and the Neil farm site was approved on the fifth ballot.

The University granted its first degrees, to a graduating class of six, in 1878. Since that time the total of degrees awarded has mounted to more than 90,000.

Except for brief declines brought about by war or depression, the student body has grown steadily. Peak enrollment was reached in the autumn quarter of 1947 when a heavy influx of World War II veterans boosted the figure to an all-time high of 25,403. Seventy temporary buildings added the space necessary to accommodate many more class sections and to provide offices for the expanded staff during this period. Added housing requirements also brought about establishment of the River Road Dormitories, popularly known as the "G.I. Village," west of the Olentangy River, where there are facilities for 350 married veterans and their families and 600 single students.

With the passing of the "veterans' bulge," the enrollment trend was downward over a period of several years, but showed signs of leveling off several thousand above the largest pre-World War II total, which was 13,293 in the fall of 1939. On the basis of enrollment, Ohio State each year ranks among the largest 10 or 12 universities in the nation.

Home of the Scarlet and Gray



Rudolf Memorial Library

The nucleus for Capital University was a seminary and preparatory school which had been moved to Columbus from Canton, Ohio, by the Lutheran Church. The school was located on South High Street where it continued preparing young men for the Lutheran ministry on the Ohio frontier. Capital University is now located at 2199 East Main Street.

By the early 1840s, interest in a university had become sufficiently widespread to make possible an attempt to start one-Germania University, a short-lived experiment. This failure did not dampen the ardor of those who championed the idea.

Church and civic leaders of Columbus and Franklin County found it possible to collaborate on having a university in their midst. Soon plans for a university of the European type were formulated. A board of trustees consisting of 30 members was appointed, the charter applied for, and a constitution drawn up. Capital officially came into being when the Ohio legislature granted a charter on March 2, 1850, to the board of trustees.

The first president of the newly founded university was the Reverend W. M. Reynolds, D.D. He was inaugurated May 2, 1850, and two days later the preparatory department of the school was opened with "over 50" enrolled.

In 1950 the University celebrated the first 100 years of service to Church and society.

During the 33 years that Dr. Otto Mees was president of the University, enrollment rose from the less than 200 in 1913 to 300 prior to World War II and 1150 during the post-war period. The operating budget for the year increased from the few thousand dollars required 40 years ago to $575,000 today. With the close of the tenure of Dr. Mees in 1946, another epoch in the history of Capital University drew to a close.

Dr. Harold L. Yochum, the University's ninth president, has begun a new period best described as one consolidating the gains made during the preceding 33 years. The record shows that President Yochum has made an excellent start. Already he has seen the new science building go up which gives Capital some of the best facilities in the midwest for instruction in the sciences.

THE COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL

This is the oldest hospital for the mentally ill in the State excepting Longview Hospital in Cincinnati. It was opened in 1838, a year after the School for the Blind. The hospital originally was located on E. Broad Street near Lexington, but the building there burned in 1868 and the institution was then removed to its **present location on the hilltop at 1960 West Broad Street.** In 1879 the hospital had 850 patients in residence and has expanded rapidly since that time until today 2693 patients are in residence.

The State Hospital is known throughout the U. S. for its sound treatment program. In 1949 the hospital won the American Psychiatric Association Mental Hospital Achievement award for improvements and techniques in the care and treatment of patients. In the past two years emphasis has been placed on research in mental illness, training of psychiatrists and a more intensive treatment program. An outpatient clinic to serve the community was added on July 1, 1953.

Three main religious services are held regularly at the hospital. In addition, the institution conducts one of the few Pastoral Training Centers in the country. Here interested ministers and theological students may obtain psychiatric orientation and background knowledge of human behavior so necessary in their calling.

The hospital grounds now comprise 322 acres. Recent additions of new physician units and a $200,000 new ward building has increased the estimated value of the hospital to $17,000,000. Dr. Marlin R. Wedemeyer is the present superintendent. The professional staff consists of an average of fourteen physicians.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS

On June 15, 1847, there appeared an advertisement in the Columbus papers which read as follows: "A few thousand sweet potato plants for sale of the choicest variety to be had from Lewis Jenkins, northeast corner of Seventh and Broad Streets, next lot east of Alfred Kelley's residence."

THE COLUMBUS STATE SCHOOL

Across Broad Street, almost opposite the Columbus State Hospital at **1601 West Broad Street**, is another institution with buildings of the same architectural design. This is the Columbus State School which was founded in 1857 by an act of the General Assembly. William Dennision of Columbus, Ohio's 24th governor, was one of the original trustees of the school. The school today is a center for the treatment, care and training of mentally retarded children and adults of the State of Ohio. The site, overlooking the city, is a beautiful one with a maple grove running around the entire frontage on high ground.

On May 15, 1950, the Columbus State School became the reception and classification center for all mentally retarded persons committed to the care of the state. This course of action was the result of an Executive Order of the Department of Public Welfare. As further established by this order, persons are admitted to the school's Receiving Ward by commitment of various Probate Courts, on the basis of a definite quota for each county. Here, each individual receives a thorough diagnostic study and a decision is reached as to how the person's needs might best be met—at the Columbus State School, or in one of several other state institutions. At present, no one under six years of age is accepted in this program.

According to Dr. Roger M. Gove, present superintendent of the school, "One of the primary objectives of our training program is to return to the community as many persons as are trainable to the extent that they may be placed in boarding homes, returned to their own homes, or placed in suitable supervised jobs. During the past three years, from May 1950 to May 1953, some 800 patients have benefitted through this program placement."

Within the last year two new buildings have been constructed, one of which is used as a hospital for those recovering from illness and surgery and the other for the cerebral palsied and spastic patients.

The Columbus State School comprises a total of 34 main buildings distributed over 197 acreas of attractive land. As of April 1, 1952, the population of the school number 2186 while the maximum rated bed capacity is listed at 2100. Employees number 500 of which half are classified as patient caring personnel.

Blind School now located at 660 E. Main Street.

In 1836 the Legislature of Ohio appointed a board of trustees, composed of Reverend James Hoge, Noah H. Swayne, and Dr. W. M. Awl, intrusted with the duty of obtaining information in regard to the instruction of the blind in letters and mechanical arts. Governor Robert Lucas had reported to the legislature that there were 202 blind persons in the state.

As a means of creating an intelligent interest in the new enterprise, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the director of the New England Institution for the Blind at Boston, visited the State in response to the invitation of the board of trustees. On December 23, 1836, he addressed the legislature, and exhibited the proficiency of some of the pupils of that institution. By an act, passed April 3, 1837, the institution was established, and an appropriation of $25,000 was made for its equipment.

On July 4, 1837, the first school was opened with one teacher and five pupils. The first school building was completed and occupied in 1839 on the present site. The building was later torn down. The present building was occupied May 1, 1874. Two dormitories were constructed in 1934. In 1943 the legislature appropriated funds for the erection of a school plant on a site north of Columbus which is now under construction.

In 1927 the School for the Blind was transferred from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Education. The school is now a division of the State Department of Education and the superintendent is directly responsible to the director of education.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

To Dr. James Hoge, pioneer Presbyterian clergyman of Columbus, is due the inception of this institution as well as the later School for the Blind.* Dr. Hoge was one of seven commissioners appointed by the Governor to draft a general system of free schools for the state; this opened his eyes to the need for the care and education of the deaf and blind. Pennsylvania preceded Ohio by a few years in this respect and invited Ohio to send mute pupils to its institution. This elicited the attention of Dr. Hoge. Early in 1827 a bill was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a State School for the Deaf. Dr. Hoge and Gustavaus Swan, both of Columbus, were named among the first trustees.

The Deaf School was first located in rented quarters at the northwest corner of High and Broad, where the Deshler Hotel now stands, later at the southeast corner of High and State Streets, and until recently in large buildings located at 450 East Town Street. The Town Street site of ten acres was purchased in 1828 for $500. In 1832 a building was started and was completed two years later.

In 1952 the Town Street buildings were inspected by city and state fire officials and were found to be unsafe. Thus plans for new buildings were drawn up and land was purchased on Rathbone Avenue, formerly the Wyandot Country Club. The modern school buildings are situated in a forested area and outdoor corridors connect the school buildings with the administration building. The school moved to its new location in August 1953.

***The new State School for the Deaf is located on a large tract of land at the end of Indianola Avenue and faces Rathbone Road.**

* * * *

ALEXANDER McLAUGHLIN—FAMOUS PIONEER

Alexander McLaughlin was one of the four "original proprietors" of the site of Columbus. At one time he was looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in the State, but through the depreciation of real estate about the year 1820, his large landed estate was sacrificed under the hammer. He made an heroic effort to retrieve his fallen fortunes, but he was never able to do so.

Mr. McLaughlin was a man of excellent judgment and possessed a good business education. He supported himself, in later life, by teaching at a country school. He died in 1832.

FORT HAYES BARRACKS

Shown here is the first building erected at Fort Hayes, "Shot Tower" so named because, during Civil War days, molten lead was dropped from the top of the tower forming round balls in the air. These pellets fell into a large basin of water and were solidfied.

The Fort Hayes barracks in Columbus is Ohio's principal mobilization point for military forces, a position it has held since the Civil War era. Fort Hayes was established in the early 1860's as an arsenal, has been a military post since 1863, and is the headquarters of the Fifth Corps Area of the United States Army. **It is located at 530 Buckingham Avenue.**

At the beginning of the Civil War, congress took action towards the establishment of a United States arsenal in the mid-West. On April 27, 1862, the Ohio Legislature adopted a joint resolution, instructing the senators and congressman to use all honorable means to secure the location of the contemplated armory at some suitable place in Ohio. A memorial from the citizens of Columbus and one from city council setting forth the advantages of the capital city resulted in an appropriation by congress for the establishment of the arsenal in Columbus.

General Buckingham, acting for the war department, selected a site in the northeast part of the city, on the tract known as "Neil's Woods," and on February 17, 1863, he purchased from Robert Neil, seventy-seven and three-fourths acres, lying in nearly a square, for the sum of $112,377.

On September 24, 1875, the character of the post was changed from a depot of arms, or arsenal, to a recruiting depot, or barracks. It was called Columbus barracks until 1923, when it was re-named in honor of President Rutherford B. Hayes. Not too far from Fort Hayes is the Columbus General Reserve Depot of the Army, a storage and distributing base for military supplies.

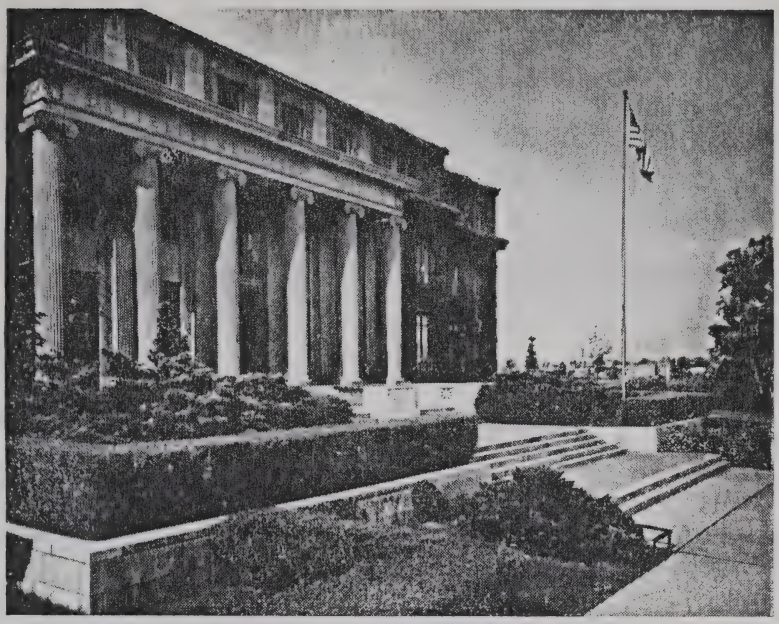
REPLICA OF GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HOUSE

Among the best Ohio examples of Colonial Southern type of architecture is the William Henry Harrison mansion, a replica of which stands on the Ohio State fairgrounds, Columbus. It very much resembles the Carey House, Williamsburg, Va.

The original mansion stood on a level plain about 300 yards from the Ohio River in the village of North Bend, some sixteen miles below Cincinnati and not far from the Indiana line. It was completed about 1835. The eastern half of the mansion, that is, all that part to the reader's right from the door in the main building was built of logs, but the whole of the building being covered with wide board siding and painted white had the same external appearance. The wings are alike.

Soon after the decease of the illustrious occupant in 1841, Mrs. Harrison occupied the room on the extreme right; then came the store room, next to which was the servants quarters and then the main part of the mansion about which the famous Old Log Cabin song was sung in the campaign in 1840 and which probably sent Gen. Harrison to the White House. The wing on the reader's left was the parlor and next to it the dining room where they drank the hard cider.

Colonel W. H. H. Taylor, who married the youngest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, was living in the mansion on the night of July 25, 1858, when "it was set on fire by a she-devil of an Irish woman and burned to the ground." The family escaped in their night robes only, leaving everything in the way of clothing, furniture, library and all the relics of the campaign of 1840, of which there were a great many, and many that had been in the Harrison family for two hundred years. Fortunately the papers and correspondence of Gen. Harrison were in the Library of Congress at the time. Most of these have been published.



The research center, Battelle Memorial Institute, **located on West King Avenue,** Columbus, came into being through the will of Gordon Battelle, son of Colonel John Gordon Battelle, in whose memory it was erected. One of Ohio's pioneers in the iron and steel industry, Colonel Battelle became an important figure in the development of those products.

Gordon Battelle, who inherited the Battelle holdings and the Battelle fortune, decided to provide for the endowment of an institution in memory of his father. When he died in 1923 his will made this provision and directed the building of an adequate research center, for the purpose of education, the encouragement of creative research and the making of discoveries and inventions. The Battelle estate provided a nucleus of some $1.5 million which was set up in the form of a trust. His mother, Annie Maud Norton Battelle, later left $2 million. Now less than 25 years old, Battelle Memorial Institute has already achieved international importance for the contributions of its corps of scientists to American industry.

Mr. Clyde E. Williams has been director of the Battelle Institute since it was founded in the summer of 1929.

* * * *

LAST TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED IN 1830

The last township to be organized in Franklin County was Brown. It joins Madison County and is almost west of Columbus. Among the first settlers were James Boyd, John Hayden, John Patterson, and Mr. Rinier.

Brown was the eighteenth township and was organized in 1830. Some of the early township officers were: Jacob S. Rogers, James Langton, John D. Acton, Paul Alder, Joseph O'Hara, Wm. Walker, Henry Francis, James Hugget, Chauncy Beach, John Kilgore, George M. Clover and others.

EDWARD VERNON RICKENBACKER

Edward Vernon, (known to most people as Eddie) Rickenbacker, was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 8, 1890, son of William and Elizabeth Rickenbacker. His father died when he was twelve, and Eddie, the third of seven children, went to work at $3.50 per week in order to help his mother. Eddie spent his boyhood days in a cottage still standing at 1334 Livingston Avenue.

He was interested in motors and in mechanical things, so he enrolled in a correspondence school for a course in engineering and drafting. This proved to be the turning point in his life. He got a job with the Frayer-Miller Cooled Car Company, located on the southwest corner of Gay and Fourth streets. Later he transferred from the engineering to the sales division. At the age of 20 he started automobile racing and from 1910 to 1917 he won championships at national and international meets. When the U. S. declared war in 1917, Rickenbacker went to France as a chauffeur assigned to drive General Pershing's car. On August 25, 1917, he was sent to Tours, France, for preliminary training in flying. His career as an American war ace began when he was assigned to active duty with the 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron, first American air unit to participate actively on the Western Front. In September 1918 he became the commander of the squadron which became known as the "Hat-In-The Ring Squadron" and world-famous. The squadron was credited with 69 victories, the largest number of any American unit. Rickenbacker headed the list by bringing down 26 planes himself. Miraculously, he was uninjured.

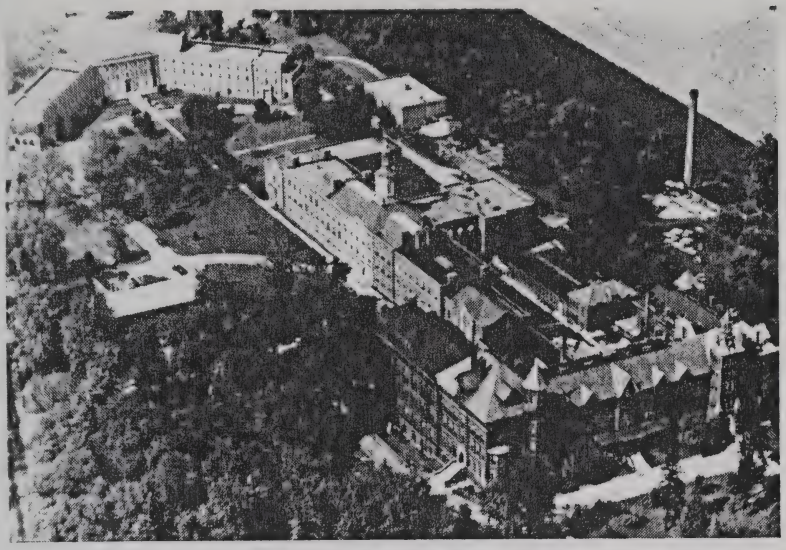
After successes in various motor businesses, he became President and general manager of Eastern Air Lines. On September 16, 1922, he was married to the former Mrs. Adelaide F. Durant. They have two sons.

* * * *

FIRST CHILD LOST IN COLUMBUS

The first child to be lost in Columbus was the six-year-old daughter of Robert Taylor. The incident occurred in 1814. She found herself lost while driving a cow to a neighboring farm. Two days later she was found by a posse of men in a swamp, five miles from home. Although hungry she was in good health when found.

ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS



This air view of St. Mary's of the Springs College shows spacious campus.

The College of St. Mary of the Springs, located in the beautiful residential section of Columbus, Ohio, at North Nelson and Johnstown roads, is a Catholic college for women. On its fifty-four acre campus may be found Erskine Hall, the academic building comprising administration offices, classrooms, libbrary, Little Theater with a seating capacity of one thousand, and a modern gymnasium. The Wehrle Art Memorial, devoted exclusively to art, contains studios, cast rooms, a picture gallery, a museum of rare collections and an art library.

Located on beautifully wooded grounds, originally thirty-three acres in extent, the land was the gift of Theodore Leonard, the son of French parents who came to Columbus in 1840. Mr. Leonard engaged in the brick making business and the buying and selling of property and soon became wealthy. In addition to the gift of land to the academy, Mr. Leonard gave $10,000 towards the construction of the building. The original structure, as can be seen from the print, was a large, substantial building three stories in height.

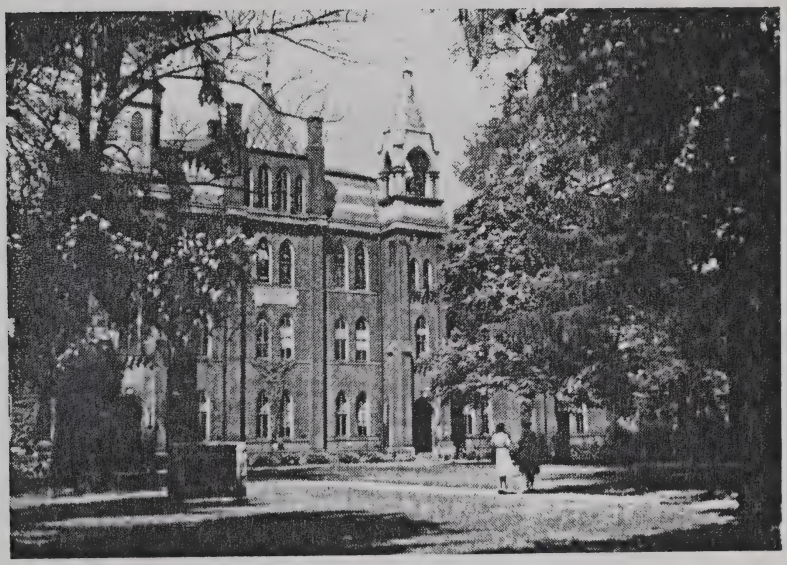
Today the fine educational institution is under the direct superintendence of the Dominican Sisters and also under the auspices of the Bishop and Clergy of Columbus. The Mother General is Mother Bernadine and the Prioress is Sister Virginia.

St. Mary's of the Springs is currently enjoying a period of great popularity and educational development. From the time of its establishment the school has been well patronized and today has an enrollment of 200 students in the high school and 175 students in the college. Additional buildings have been added from time to time and the grounds now comprise more than sixty-two acres.

Since 1946 when the Institutum Divi Thomas Research Unit of the College of St. Mary of the Springs was opened, it has received national recognition. The research, which is mainly biological, is directed by members of the science faculty. The St. Mary of the Springs Unit is principally a cancer research unit where advanced science students have the opportunity of becoming familiar with the techniques, skills and manner of attacking research problems.

In recognition of the work accomplished thus far, the Damon Runyon Cancer Foundation has presented the College with a substantial grant for the continuance of research cancer therapy.

OTTERBEIN COLLEGE, WESTERVILLE



Administration Building, Erected 1870

Historic Otterbein College **is located on College Avenue in Westerville, 12 miles north of Columbus.** You follow the Three C Highway to Westerville. It is well worth leaving Columbus if the visitor has the time because he can also see the historic Hanby Memorial House on College Avenue; this house described on page 20 of the GUIDE.

The origin of Otterbein College is interesting. In 1846 the Methodist church, conducting what was called the "Blendon Young Men's Seminary" at Westerville, planned to dispose of the property to the United Brethren in Christ with a view to having the institution kept in operation. The proposition was received by the Scioto Conference in session at Bethlehem Church, Pickaway County, in October, 1846. At this conference, a committee of investigation was ordered, which reported in favor of a purchase, and trustees were accordingly appointed. Their first regular meeting occurred April 26, 1847. The institution is so called for Philip Otterbein, the founder of the church.

The institution was chartered in 1849 by the Legislature of Ohio with university privileges. The names of the first trustees were: Lewis Davis, Jonathan Dresback, and William Hanby, of the Scioto Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, and Jacob Barger, Peter Flack, and P. Hulburt, of the Sandusky Conference of the same church.

If one person, more than another, can claim the honor of being the founder of the university, that honor belongs to Reverend Lewis Davis, D.D. Today's president is Dr. J. Gordon Howard.

CENTRAL COLLEGE BUILDING

The first educational enterprise in this romantic Franklin County village was a school taught by the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, the pioneer of higher education in Blendon Township.

The college was organized and obtained a charter in 1842. The village of Amalthea, now Central College, was laid out by the college board of trustees on the lands donated by Squire Timothy Lee, in 1849. The old Central College building shown here is located in the town of Central College on Sunbury road three miles northwest of Westerville.

About 1835 Squire Timothy Lee took measures towards the realization of what had long been a cherished idea—the establishment of a permanent seat of higher learning. With this idea in mind, he made liberal proposals to the new school branch of the Presbyterian Church.

The Presbytery of Franklin county accepted his generously offered gift of money, lands, and buildings. He gave a tract of land of one hundred acres, and erected, at his own expense, a number of buildings. One, a large brick three-story dormitory, forty by sixty feet, is still standing and bears date on a stone name plate above the main entrance of the building of "1842."

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THE FIRST FRANKLIN COUNTY JUDGES

On April 6, 1803, the Legislative, sitting at Chillicothe, met in join session of both bodies, house and senate, and elected the following associate judge of the court of common pleas for Franklin County: John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foos. The state was divided into three judicial districts. Three presiding judges of common please, viz: Calvin Pease for the first, Wyllys Silliman for the second, and Francis Dunlavy for the third were chosen as such. On the same day Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg were elected supreme court udges. Associate judges were elected in each of the 17 counties into which the state was divided, so that the state judiciary in all its branches was established at the same legislative session.

The first court of common pleas for the county, therefore, was Hon. Wyllys Silliman, of Washington County, presiding judge; Hon. John Dill, Hon. David Jamison and Hon. Joseph Foos, associate justices or judges. The first session of this court was held May 10, 1803.

THE TIMOTHY LEE HOMESTEAD

The Timothy Lee Homestead, **located on first bottom land of Big Walnut Creek, is one-fourth mile south of Central College and stands well back from 6770 Sunbury Road.** It is of Greek Revival architecture, a rare type house for Central Ohio. Now in an excellent state of preservation both interior and exterior, the homestead is a tribute to the rugged construction and master workmanship of those early days. The home, moreover, was a meeting place for hard-working but talented boys and girls from the farm and those from the college who were trying to equip themselves better to realize their aspirations.

Several features are deserving of special mention in the home. First, the sturdy white columns which support the portico, above which is an artistic fan window. The railing about the second floor portico has the appearance of iron, but is composed of stained hickory. The doors, windows, and stairways are artistic in design and add charm and beauty to the mansion.

Timothy Lee, the founder and sponsor of Central College Academy, came to Ohio from his home in Madison County, N. Y., in the spring of 1807. He located 500 acres of land in Blendon Township under a Major's warrant which he had purchased and afterwards acquired 170 acres adjoining. This land was located on Big Walnut Creek.

In 1841 the Presbyterians of Central College Ohio were considering the desirability of founding an educational institution of higher learning. A committee from the Presbytery met in Columbus in November 1841. Mr. Lee appeared before the committee and offered them 100 acres of land with the promise that he would erect all buildings needed for the enterprise if they would locate the proposed college on his land. His proposition was accepted and he at once erected a large brick building of 24 rooms and three smaller frame buildings, one of which was planned for the dwelling of the President and the other for chapel and recitation room. The institution was located at what is now Central College Village in Blendon Township.

THE JOHN RAREY MONUMENT—GROVEPORT

In the Groveport Graveyard is the imposing monument of John Solomon Rarey, the famous horse-trainer who died October 4, 1866, aged 38 years*

Rarey went to England late in 1857 and exhibited before Queen Victoria and the royal family at Windsor Castle. After this demonstration in horsemanship, fame and fortune came to him almost overnight. The Queen and Prince Consort headed a class of more than a thousand men and women who paid ten guineas each for instruction. From his London triumphs, Rarey went to France, Sweden, Germany, Russia, Norway, Egypt, Turkey, and Arabia—everywhere achieving success. He returned home in 1861, bringing with him the English thoroughbred stallion Cruiser, which he kept on his farm at Groveport. He was a rich man with an international reputation and was but thirty-five years of age. In 1863 he built an elegant home for his mother, on the site of the old homestead at a cost of twenty-thousand dollars. This home has but recently been razed.

The graveyard at Groveport in which the Rarey monument stands is one of the oldest in Franklin County. The oldest inscription

Painting of John Rareyand Cruiser

is that of Catherine G. Richardson who died Jan. 19, 1809, aged 22 years. The Rarey monument is a tall shaft of Bedford sandstone erected by the relatives of the deceased on the Adam Rarey lot on a beautiful eminence overlooking the Little Walnut Creek Valley. The monument can be seen easily from the roadside.

*To reach Groveport, visitors should follow Parsons Avenue to the Groveport Pike. From this point, Groveport is six miles southeast of Columbus. In Groveport the cemetery is located on Front Street.

CAMPBELL MEMORIAL PARK

Because of the private benevolence of Jessie Campbell Coons, wife of Dr. J. J. Coons, there is preserved in on the west side of the Scioto River in Franklin Township, Franklin County, a symmetrical mound, the only one in the county not privately owned. **The mound is located on McKinley Avenue, near Marble Cliff stone quarries, five miles northwest of Columbus.**

In consideration of her father's interest in the pre-history of Ohio, Mrs. Coons purchased an acre of ground, including the mound, and presented it to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, to be preserved as a memorial to her father, ex-Governor James E. Campbell, who was a president of the Society. It is almost a perfect specimen of the symmetrical mound and stands in the center of an acre of carefully kept ground, enclosed by a native stone fence and an artistic with stone pillars.

The mound is located on the farm formerly owned by S. W. Shrum and it is still known as the Shrum Mound. The work stands on a level plain overlooking the Scioto River and is well worthy of preservation. Franklin County is one of the most interesting localities for the study of prehistoric earthworks, but the Shrum Mound in Campbell Memorial Park is the only one of the numerous works in the county that is not privately owned.

* * * *

FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER

The first German language newspaper printed in Columbus was the *Emigrant* which began publication in 1833 and was discontinued the following year. Editor of the German paper was Henry Roedter. *The Ohio Staatzeitung* was next—a Whig campaign paper published in 1840. Then, beginning in 1841 and continuing for 18 months, *The Ohio Eagle* was published by V. Kastner.

* * * *

GUIDES

Ezekiel and Morris Brown were early frontiersmen in Franklin County where they owned land. When Colonel James Kilbourne arrived in Franklinton in May, 1803, he sought their help in guiding him up the Whetstone to locate the purchase of the Scioto Company. They assisted him in selecting the present site of Worthington.

O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM

Located on the Scioto River, **thirteen miles northwest of Columbut (Route 257)**, is the O'Shaughnessy Dam, completed in 1925 as the last link in the chain of engineering projects to provide Columbus and adjoining territory with pure drinking water. The dam, costing $2,220,000, was named for Jerry O'Shaughnessy, former superintendent of the Columbus Waterworks.

The dam, including the approaches, is 1,750 feet in length; the masonry portion is 879 feet long. The concave spillway throws the water forward horizontally at the bottom, thus preventing a violent 69-foot fall, which might otherwise cause damage to the structure. The reservoir, formed by the construction of the dam, is 8 miles in length, has a maximum width of 1,900 feet, and a total available storage capacity of 5,341,000,000 gallons.

The first dam built by the city as the first link to increase the storage of raw water, was begun in 1904 when the first masonry dam, now known as Griggs Dam, named in honor of Julian Griggs, chief Engineer of the Board of Public Service, was built some four miles below the present O'Shaughnessy Dam. The O'Shaughnessy Dam, with its 12-span concrete bridge, its architectural beauty, and its mirrorlike reservoir for boating and fishing is one of the top attractions, not only of the Greater Columbus region, but of Central Ohio.

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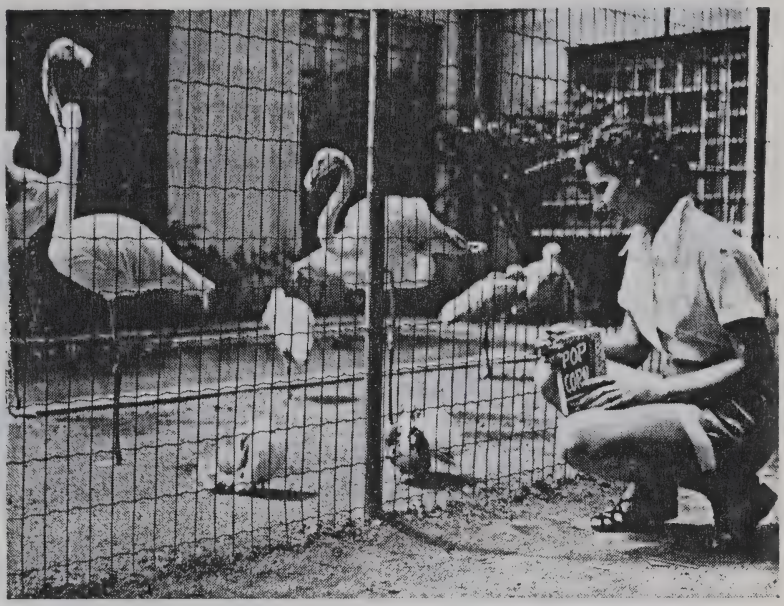
UNION DEPOT COMPANY

In 1850 the first frame passenger station admitting three tracks was built by the Columbus & Xenia and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati companies. A dining hall was opened on the north side of the station on September 9, 1859, and was in charge of S. E. Ogden. The Union Depot Company was incorporated in 1868, but no action was taken until 1870 when the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis companies formed the Union Depot Company with a capital stock of $500,000.

In 1873, by an agreement between the constituent railroad companies and the Union Depot Company, the latter was to issue bonds and build a passenger station with the understanding that all existing railroad companies or those thereafter constructed should have the privilege of leasing track on the same terms as the original parties. The station was built at a cost of $177,940.



The Columbus Municipal Zoo, founded in 1917 and operated for a number of years as a private enterprise, **is located fourteen miles northwest of Columbus (Route 257) on the east bank of the Scioto River adjacent to O'Shaughnessy Dam.** The site is one of the most picturesque and desirable to be found in the State. The zoo is open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

When Olentangy Park, long a popular attraction on North High Street, was removed to its present location near the zoo, many gifts were made by the owners from their choice selection of wild animals to the zoo, which with other gifts and purchases, increased the exhibits to several hundred. The 92-acre grounds are thickly covered with shade trees and the gravelly walks winding among them. The walks are in close proximity to the cages, pens, and buildings contain birds, reptiles and animals. The zoo is a delightful place for both children and adults.

During the past year Columbus City Council, through the recommendation of the Columbus Municipal Zoo Commission, adopted a $275,000 expansion program which means the purchase of additional grounds, the building of a $50,000 giraffe building (now completed); $100,000 building to house reptiles; additional building for the birds; a dike; and other things that will add to the attraction and convenience of the public. The Columbus Zoo is one of the great attractions of central Ohio.

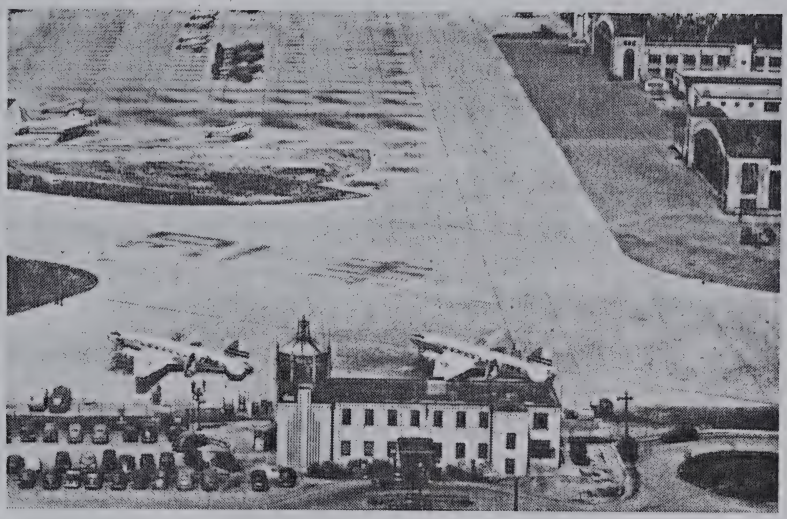
* * * *

GENERAL DUNCAN McARTHUR

General Duncan McArthur succeeded to the command of the Army of the Northwest upon the resignation of General William Henry Harrison in May 1814. Save for one spectacular raid in Upper Canada, nothing important was achieved in his period of command.

In 1830 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a narrow margin over Robert Lucas, a Jacksonian Democrat. While walking along the sidewalk on High Street the same year, a roof extending over the sidewalk gave way under the weight of snow crushing McArthur beneath it. He received serious injury from which he never fully recovered.

PORT COLUMBUS



Port Columbus, "Airgate to the Nation," was dedicated July 8, 1929. On the same day, Charles A. Lindbergh, selected the airport as the vital eastern transfer point for the first transcontinental air-rail service. It is served by three great airlines—American Airlines, Trans-World Airlines and Lake Central Airlines, which send out 68 flights every day. The airport is located at 4500 East Fifth Avenue. Special airport buses provide transportation to the airport from downtown ohtels.

Port Columbus, a city-owned airport, originally cost $850,000 and is now valued at $4,136,501. There has recently been a voter-approved bond issue of $3,388,100 plus matching Federal funds and other money. When the expenditure of this money on a Master Plan project has been completed, the airport will be one of the most modern, complete air fields in the world.

When World War II came, the Federal government recognized the strategic importance of Port Columbus and sent millions into the area, building it up to meet the heavy burden it would carry in the conflict. Runways and taxiways were improved to make way for the $4,000,000 Naval Air Station, for a huge aircraft manufacturing plant, located directly adjacent to the Port, Columbus General Depot, one of the largest Army supply centers in the world. The aircraft plant is under management of North American Aviation, Inc. Some $100,000,000 is invested in the plant. The first official craft off the new Port was the "City of Columbus," a tri-motored Ford plane which roared skyward carrying the first passengers westward from Port Columbus at the speed of some 95 miles per hour.

* * * *

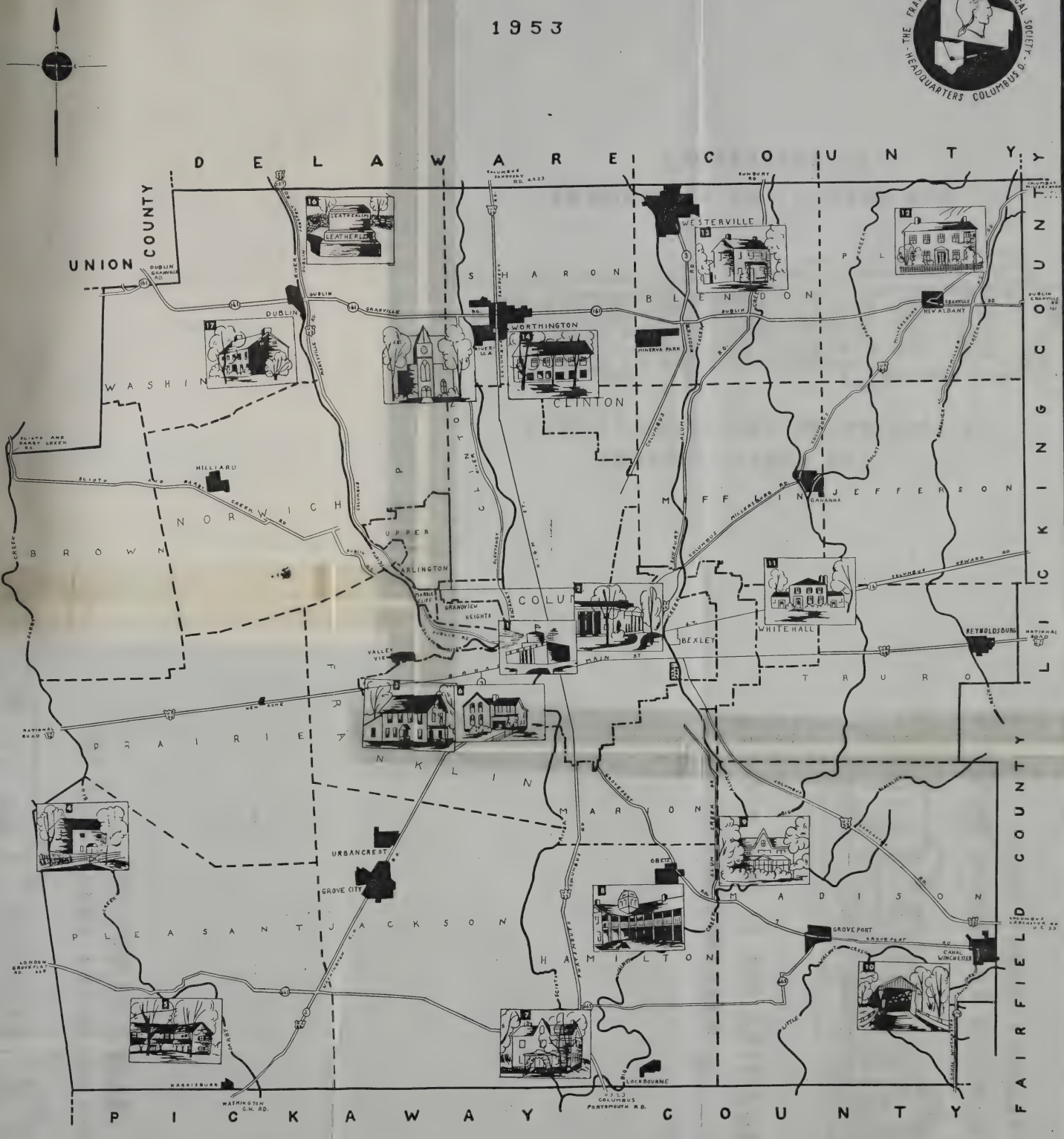
EARLY ROAD ALONG THE WHETSTONE

Less than a year after Franklin County was organized, the county commissioners received a petition signed by a number of pioneer settlers, asking that a road be constructed up the Whetstone—a distance of 29 miles.

On Sept. 18, 1804, three viewers, Ezekiel Brown, Samuel McElvain, and John Welch, were appointed to investigate and make a report. A favorable report was made and John Blair was appointed to survey the route, for which he was allowed five days at $1.50 per day. The northern terminus of the road was the Welsh settlement near the present site of Radnor.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1953



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The Anniversary Bulletin is a special annual publication of The Franklin County Historical Society. In publishing this annual it is the Society's objective to give each member a booklet that he will treasure and keep in his home reference library. It is also intended that our annuals be useful to students of history who will choose to write on phases of local history for their doctorates.

Above all, the Society desires to stimulate interest in local history in every way it can.